

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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NEW YORK FARMERS MARKET OWN MILK

Plan of Producers to Sell Thru Retail Stores,
If Successful, Will Cut Retail Price
4 to 5 cents per Quart

Scores of theories have been advanced as to how fluid milk could be marketed direct from "farm consumer," without paying a toll to the milk trusts which have so long dictated both the buying and selling prices of the product, but it has remained for the dairymen in the New York district to strike out in bold defiance of the trusts and seek a cheaper way to the door of the consumer.

"The promoters of the project," says the *New York Sun*, "are N. A. Van Son and John J. Dillon, former State Commissioner of Foods and Markets. For three years or more Mr. Dillon has cherished a plan for bringing milk direct from the farm to the consumer and the formation of the company marks the first important step in the realization of that scheme.

"The milk is shipped from the country at 4 o'clock in the morning, and upon its arrival in the city is carried directly to the retail stores. In distributing the milk to the stores it is their plan to use some of the independent milk dealers, who, according to Mr. Dillon, were driven out of business by the operations of the 'trust.' The company will sell its milk and cream at the car to the small dealer, and the latter, in turn, will work up a trade by selling it to the retail stores.

"The new scale of prices fixed by the company will go into effect this morning. Grade B milk, which contains 3.5 per cent of butterfat, will be sold at the cars to the distributors for \$2.30 per can, or 5 1/4 cents per quart, and delivered to the retail stores for 6 1/2 cents per quart, which, the company figures, will allow the storekeeper to retail it to the consumer at 7 cents per quart and still make the same profit that he makes for handling milk for the big companies.

"Grade A milk will be sold at the cars at \$2.50 a can of 40 quarts and delivered at the stores at \$2.80. Sweet cream containing 40 per cent butterfat for which the big dealers are charging 78 cents a quart, will be delivered to stores, hotels and factories at 54 cents per quart.

"Cream of a lighter grade, containing 20 per cent butterfat, for which the big companies are asking 37 cents a quart, will be sold at the cars for \$10 a can and delivered at the stores at 28 cents a quart. Condensed milk, containing from 9 to 10 per cent butterfat, will sell at \$9 a can at the cars and will be delivered at the stores for 26 cents a qt.

"Farmers are selling milk this month at 4 cents a quart. The price is less than the cost of production. The dealers sell it for 13 to 15 cents in bottles and bulk milk at 10 to 11 cents in the stores. Farmers have decided to combine patriotism with busi-

ness and deliver milk to the city customers cheaper than the milk trust dealers have ever attempted to do.

"At this price it will be the cheapest food in the city. It is the best food and every child in the city of New York may now have a full supply of milk at reasonable cost.

"Mr. Van Son represents the farmers, and Mr. Dillon has donated his services during June in order to put into effect his plan for giving the public cheap milk and to increase the output of milk from the farms."

No agricultural paper has pleaded more persistently for reform in the system of milk distribution in Detroit and other cities than MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. Time and again, upon the occasions of the numerous clashes between producers and distributors, we have advocated that the producers boldly take over the machinery of distribution and free themselves for all time from the bonds that held them to the profiteering milk trust. In the Dec. 15th issue last, we had the following to say:

"The matter of distribution of so important an article of food as milk, if left to independent concerns is one to be controlled and regulated by civil authority. As soon as the producers deem the time expedient, the Michigan association should invoke the legal aid of state or municipality to simplify and co-ordinate the distribution of milk in the principal cities that the present wasteful and costly methods may be eliminated. *If this cannot be done, then the only alternative is for the producers to take over the machinery of distribution themselves, which, after all else is said and done, will be the eventual solution of the entire problem.*"

But the officers of the milk producers' association preferred to compromise with those having control of the regular channels of milk distribution instead of plunging the association into a farmer-controlled marketing venture which might prove to be a long, costly and impractical experiment. And we are not prepared to say that this was not the sensible thing to do considering the abnormality of the times. Nevertheless, we can't help expressing a regret that the milk producers of Michigan have taken no step toward investigating the possibilities of "producer to consumer" marketing so that they would be prepared at any time the milk trust refused to be good, to step right in and perform as satisfactorily and much more cheaply the function of milk distribution.

In conclusion, it were well to quote so eminent an authority as Herbert (Continued on page 6)

FARMERS WIN TELEPHONE ISSUE

Railway Commission Renders Important Decision on Right of Telephone Companies To Arbitrarily Increase Their Rates

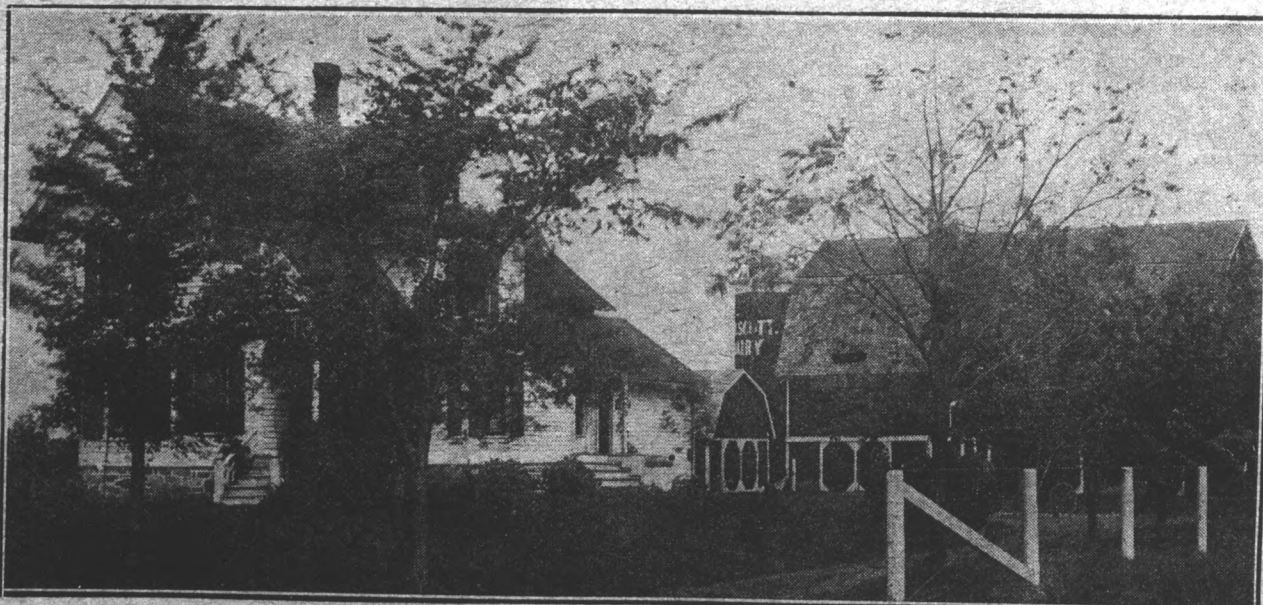
Rural telephone patrons won a distinct victory before the Michigan Railway Commission last week when the Michigan State Telephone Company was ordered to restore its old rates in Lapeer county, which it had raised arbitrarily and without due notice to subscribers.

The hearing on the right of a telephone company to increase its rates at will arose out of the action of the Michigan State Telephone Company in advancing the rental and service charges in Lapeer county, a story of which appeared in the June 8th issue of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING. Thru the efforts of E. C. Mallory, editor of the Lapeer County Clarion, a hearing was granted for the purpose of letting the farmers present their claims. At the request of the Lapeer county farmers, Mr. W. E. Brown, legal editor for M. B. F., presented the farmers' claims, and we are pleased to announce that the Commission accepted Mr. Brown's interpretation of the law and ordered the old rates to be restored.

It appeared from the testimony that the Lapeer branch of the Michigan State Telephone Company had been under contract with patrons of the rural lines to furnish telephones at an annual rental of \$3, and service at an annual charge of \$4. In January the company advanced its service charge to \$5 ignoring the old contracts altogether. The farmers protested. Some paid the increased rate rather than have their service cut off which the company threatened to do. Others put up a fight which culminated in a victory for the rural patrons at the hearing at Lansing.

The statement was made at the hearing that one hundred thousand farmers of Michigan are using the rural telephone system, and that the policy of the company in raising its rates as it pleased affected the rights of a vast number of people. It also developed that the rural telephone lines receive no benefit from the toll service incoming or outgoing and that if they obtain any assistance from the Michigan State Telephone Company they are obliged to pay for whatever time

was employed. The Michigan State Telephone Company, however, has the use of the rural phones without giving any compensation whatsoever. Mr. Brown pointed out that the telephone company would be making a net income of several hundred thousand dollars, providing each rural telephone patron in the state was compelled to pay the same rate as fixed at Lapeer, viz: \$7 per year. He showed that this amount was practically clear (Con. page 6)



Attractive and Well-Kept Farm Buildings on the Dairy Farm of W. W. Scott, Washington, Michigan.

WEEKLY WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.:—The President has receded from his stand for a maximum price of \$2.20 on wheat and has given the Grain Corporation blanket authority, with the approval of Food Administration, to increase this price. The action of the President is believed to have resulted from the deadlock between the house and senate conference committees over the proposed increase in the price. The senate has demanded the maximum price be raised to \$2.50; the house has refused to go over the President's wishes for the continuance of the \$2.20 price, and as a result the agricultural appropriation bill has been held up. A second reason for the president's concession has been the increase in freight rates, which comes out of the farmer's pocket. Under what conditions the Grain Corporation may increase the wheat price is not clearly set forth, and in fact, there is really very little assurance in the President's proclamation that the price will be increased at all. While some believe that the President's action may cause the senate to recede from its amendment for a fixed price of \$2.50, others better acquainted with the temper of that body are of the opinion that it will stand on its demand and that the lower house and the President will eventually have to give over to the Senate. The agricultural appropriation bill, providing ways and means for increasing the nation's food production, is the President's special concern, and rather than imperil the passage of the bill it is thought that he will concede the single point asked by the senate.

In all probabilities the present draft age limits of 21 to 31, will be extended to 18 and 45 years of age. Provost Marshal General Crowder favors the extension and Secretary of War Baker who has shied clear of the proposal indicates that he will fall in line if the matter is put up for his O. K. The immediate object of extending the age limits is to raise additional men for the army. Class 1 will be exhausted by the end of the year, and it is not desired to take men from the other classes until absolutely imperative. The extension of the age limits would admit many thousands of more men of good soldier stock into the national army. Another object for such a move is to facilitate the working out of Crowder's "work or fight" order, which at the present time is applicable to only a comparatively few of the country's male population. Lowering the minimum age limit to 18 and raising the maximum 45 would bring millions of others under the immediate control of the government and increase the nation's available supply of workers who can be, if necessary, transferred from non-essential occupations.

Despite the fact that the consolidation of the express companies which are under federal control was calculated to effect large economies, plans are already under way for an increase in rates. Application for an increase was made to the interstate commerce commission last fall by the several companies but no decision was ever made. Now that the government, as operator of the express companies, asks for the increase it will no doubt be granted. The earlier application for a flat increase of ten percent, will probably not be granted, tho it is expected that an increase of that amount will be permitted on certain classes of express in certain localities.

The Senate is preparing to take action on the Susan B. Anthony resolution to submit a constitutional amendment for nation wide women's suffrage to the states. The sentiment of the senate is pretty well divided over the suffrage question, and the inability of Sen. Townsend of Michigan to be present on the day planned for a vote on the resolution, June 27th, may imperil its passage. Sen. Townsend has been one of the strongest supporters of woman suffrage and his presence and influence is quite essential. Among the strongest endorsements equal suffrage has yet received came last week from the American Federation of Labor strongly supporting the Susan B. Anthony resolution.

President Wilson does not look with favor upon the Sen. Jones "bone dry" amendment to the agricultural extension bill. He is afraid that discussion of the amendment would overshadow the more salient features of the bill and thus delay its passage. If assured that such would not be the case, the President will not interfere. The shipping board, however, has sprung a surprise upon the prohibitionists by coming out flat-footed against the Jones amendment, upon the old, stale theory that to take the beer ration away from the ship-workers would decrease their efficiency 25 percent.

Congressman P. H. Kelley and Gilbert C. Currie of Michigan have returned from France where they spent a fortnight just back of the French trenches. During the very heaviest of the recent fighting on the western front the two congressmen were within three miles of the German lines. They bring back the good news that the French capital is full of American soldiers and that the utmost confidence of victory prevails among all the Allied soldiers with whom they came in contact.



Paris is to have an underground theatre. Jacob Halsh inventor of barbed wire is living at 92 in DeKalb Ill. and is worth a million.

Ohio farmers have been plowing with tractors by moonlight.

Spain is discussing a project to tunnel under Gibraltar strait.

North Dakota will farm land owned by non-residents.

North Dakota bans public use of the German language.

England is producing standardized clothing for men at \$20 per suit.

New York City has banned German in the schools for the period of the war.

The United States banana supply is restricted by ship shortage.

Colorado has been found adapted for peanut growing.

Ohio is to have Mexican laborers in the beet fields.

In Mexico City flour is now \$50 a barrel in American gold.

Only about 1 per cent of the area of Ireland contains marketable timber.

Montana farmers are fighting grasshoppers with poisoned bran.

Seventy-five per cent of the wealth of the country is in the hands of families receiving incomes of \$9,500 and less???

The Oregon State Grange rescinded its action of a year ago and will have no further dealings with the Nonpartisan League.

One of the best grades of Italian cheese is sold only after it has been seasoned for at least four years.

It is estimated that Australia has cows enough to give to each man, woman and child in the island continent three each, while Argentina can do even better. There are five cattle to each inhabitant in the big South American republic.

What is claimed to be the world's record production of marketable potatoes on one acre, 43,531 pounds, 825 bushels, has been made on an acre tract near Kanab in the southeastern section of Utah, just a few miles from the Arizona state line.

Bermuda by proclamation issued under martial law has forbidden exports of potatoes as a measure to insure the food supply of her people, a report received here said. A maximum retail price for potatoes of 3 cents a pound and a minimum price of \$3.75 a barrel of approximately 160 pounds for sales in quantities have been fixed.

Officials in Washington have just received word that the process of making paper from sawdust, which was begun in 1810 and dropped because of certain difficulties, has been again revived and that these difficulties have been overcome, and as the supply of available sawdust is practically unlimited the problem of paper may shortly be solved.



HIS FLAG
—Kirby in the New York World.

WAR WIRES

Mobilization of the entire western hemisphere against the Hun, with the soldiers of all American nations fighting in Europe, is a possible result of action extraordinary significance taken by the senate committee on military affairs on June 21st at the instance of President Wilson. The committee adopted a war department amendment to the army appropriation bill authorizing the president to train, transport and maintain the forces of any nation at war with a nation with which the United States is at war. This is to be done with the consent of each nation in question. This action was asked by the Administration for the purpose of making it possible for the six Latin American Republics which already have declared war on Germany and for such other American republics as may declare war on Germany to contribute their man power to the common cause against the enemy.

Michigan boys are full of spirit. Soldiering over seas is not all hardships, writes Chaplain William A. Atkinson. American humor finds frequent opportunity to enliven life overseas. "In England," says the chaplain, "the boys had an opportunity to see rural England in her spring dress. In spite of the evidence of poverty on every hand due to the war, the countryside with its hill and valley, its running streams, its little villages dotted here and there, was a unique sight to the Americans. One expressed it that rural England looks like the front yard of Belle Isle."

From Montello to the sea, the Austrians are retreating in disorder. The retreat is on a front almost 50 miles long and from the confusion which reigns in the enemy's ranks losses have been large. Austrians who succeeded in the initial rush in reaching the western bank of the river were thrown into panic when they saw their lines of communication and their food supplies cut off. The food had been brought by aeroplanes and the Allied aviators, including American, concentrated successfully in cutting the line.

"United States alone could defeat Germany." Northcliffe says blockade is slowly strangling the enemy. "I have lived in both Germany and the United States and I believe that America could alone beat the Germans." Lord Northcliffe made this statement in an article in the Petit Parisien. "I have also absolute confidence in President Wilson."

Secretary Baker announces Michigan troops on German soil. Thirty-second division now fighting in Alsace. The Thirty-second is composed of Michigan and Wisconsin troops who left this country commanded by Major General William G. Haan. It was a soldier of this division who had the distinction of being the first man of the American forces to be killed on German soil.

More than 100,000 persons have gone on strike in the Vulcan arsenal and Warschalowski aeroplane works in Vienna, according to a dispatch from Zurich to the Exchange Telegraph. The dispatch adds that riots have occurred at Favoriten, Margerethen, Ottakring, and Brigittenay, suburbs of Vienna.

A cablegram from the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces to the Secretary of War reports the success of trench-fever investigation, which was made possible through the willingness of 66 American soldiers to risk their lives. The message contains the names and home addresses of the 66 men who submitted to inoculation. All of them are now either cured or convalescent.

A prominent editorial writer in one of our leading national publications states the following facts after a very careful investigation as to their correctness. "With only 35,000,000,000 man power to start on, with 18,000,000,000 of that diverted to war work, 12,000,000,000 engaged in farming, with 2,225,000,000 engaged in transportation and more needed—under these conditions the idea of business as usual is out of the question."

Mr. McAdoo recently announced our estimated expenditures for the year ending in June, 1918, as \$24,000,000,000. We may assume that the war bill for the fiscal year just ended aggregates pretty close to half that amount so that in making comparisons it is clear that after two years of war the United States will have spent as much as Great Britain after four years of war.

The transport Santa Anna, bound from Bizerts to Malta, carrying a large number of native troops, was torpedoed and sunk during the night from June 10th to June 11th. Out of a total of 2,150 on board, only 1,513 were saved, making a loss of 637.



WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST



CANADIAN FARMERS TAKE STEPS TOWARD CLOSER ORGANIZATION

We mentioned in a previous issue of M. B. F. the meeting of farmers that was held on June 7th in Toronto, for the purpose of formulating a protest against the conscription of farm help. Since then additional details of this meeting have come to hand and reveal a vast discontent among the farmers of the Dominion with conditions in general. Over 2500 farmers from all parts of Ontario attended this meeting. The government was freely criticized, one farmer from Middlesex making the statement that "90 per cent of the farmers of his county were opposed to the government and the calling out of men from the farm." The general spirit of the meeting, however, was one of loyalty and a determination to wage the war to a finish, but it was the unalterable sentiment that the government must be more lenient in its treatment of farm registrants.

Mr. Roderick MacKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, said that in the past the farmers had not paid enough attention to organization. The urban population of Canada was the governing part of the population, but they had little to say in the government. There were two classes of farmers: the one that farms farms and the one that farms farmers. The latter class usually found its way into politics. Farmers could do nothing without organization.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That, following British precedent, which at late date as the Royal proclamation of April of this year, recognizes the need of maintaining sufficient skilled agricultural labor to efficiently cultivate the farms, and which has since the beginning of the war consulted the representatives of the farms as to the needs of agriculture, we would ask our government:

(a) To create an Advisory Board in each Province, said board to be constituted of men actually engaged in agriculture, and nominated by whatever general farmers' organizations may exist in that Province, with whom the whole situation, both from the standpoint of military and productive needs, may be taken up, and who may make such recommendations from time to time as the needs of the whole situation may dictate.

(b) That whereas under the most recent Order-in-Council, given to the press on May 24, officers have been specially detailed to deal with applications for leave of absence, we recommend that, again following British precedents, Appeal Tribunals shall be created to deal with extreme cases as developed under the recent Order-in-Council, and that practical agriculture be represented on the personnel of these tribunals.

That the food producing operations of our country to be accorded the same consideration by our government as is given by the government of the United States to food production in that country.

The meeting approved a suggestion by Mr. H. B. Cowan of Peterbor. that a proposal be laid before President Wood of the National Council of Farmers to cable Premier Lloyd George, asking that a statement of the exact conditions as to the need of men, and expressing the loyalty of the farmers of Ontario. The delegates believed this the only practical means of obtaining first-hand knowledge as to what may be expected by the Motherland in the matter of foodstuffs.

CHICAGO DAIRYMEN FIX NEW AND HIGHER PRICES FOR MILK

The dairy situation in the Chicago district is still in more or less of a turmoil. The attempts of the federal commission to determine on a price satisfactory for all parties do not seem to have met with any degree of success, and altho several months have been occupied with hearings and investigations, the dairymen are right back in the same old place where they started from. At a secret conference held last week at Elgin, 300 delegates representing locals of Illinois, southern Wisconsin and northern Indiana drew up a price ultimatum as follows:

July, \$2.75; August, \$3.00; September, \$3.25.

On condition that the distributors of Chicago will agree not to raise their July price above 12 cents a quart, the producers will accept \$2.50 per hundred for their July milk. "These figures are the best the farmers are willing to submit," said the chairman of the association, "and they are going to stand pat on the proposition to a finish fight. The farmers have gotten the worst on arbitration hearings, and if any further propositions

are made toward getting together with distributors it must be at a conference where all concerned are represented, and where all distributors agree to abide by the final decision."

WEEKLY CROP SUMMARY

For Week Ending June 18

New England.—Boston: Crops growing well but too cool for corn. Rain needed in central and south portions. Potatoes in northern Maine show good germination; they are up and growing well. Tobacco starting well. Some smut on onions. Strawberry picking under way; fair crops.

Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia: Heavy local rains delayed cultivation and some fields are weedy; some places needing rain. Nights too cool for corn, but fine for wheat and rye which are filling well; rye beginning to ripen. Buckwheat seeding begun. Truck crops and vegetables good to excellent and yield will be very large. Potatoes looking fine. Cutworms damaging tobacco considerably.

Nebraska.—Lincoln: Excessive heat, with dry weather, caused winter wheat to ripen too rapidly for good of crop; harvest will begin next week in south-east and by July 1 north to Platte river. Spring wheat oats, barley rye, and potatoes injured. Pastures short. Alfalfa and grass in meadows not growing well. Corn has grown rapidly; in fine condition; cultivation progressed well.

Oklahoma.—Oklahoma: Clear, hot and dry; ideal for harvesting wheat and oats, which is progressing rapidly; rust in wheat in some localities; threshing begun in southern portions. Corn tassling; fine prospect but will need rain soon. Cotton mostly chopped out, grains and broom corn made good growth. Second cutting of alfalfa good quality and yield. Pastures good. Sweet potatoes and peanuts doing fine.

New York.—Ithaca: Frequent thunder showers. Light frost in places; but no damage done. Favorable for farm work, grain, grasses, but too cool for corn. Cultivation of crops progressing rapidly. Early potatoes looking good; late planting nearly completed. Strawberries are excellent; picking general. Peas for canning in full bloom; podding heavily. Cherry picking begun; fair yield. Alfalfa and clover harvesting started.

Kansas.—Topeka: Hot, dry weather in all parts of state. Wheat ripening rapidly and shriveling badly in north-central and northwest and to some extent in northeast; harvest in full blast in southeast and begun in central portion and to Nebraska line in eastern counties; will begin July 1 in Finney, Thomas and Phillips counties. Oats and barley being badly damaged; their harvest will follow wheat closely. Corn standing drouth well so far.

California.—San Francisco: Barley and oat harvests well advanced; yields good. Wheat harvest general; crop better than expected. Corn, truck crops and potatoes growing rapidly. Third cutting of alfalfa begun; crop good. Pastures very dry; feed and water getting scarce in a few localities; more cattle than usual being sold. Rice, sugarbeets, beans, cotton and deciduous fruit making excellent progress. High temperatures caused heavy drop of newly set oranges.

Illinois.—Springfield: Warm week, with little or no rain, highly favorable for work but oats and pastures need rain. Crops one week early. Corn growing fast; fields clean. Some oats heading low in central portion, but good to excellent generally; harvest in Champaign county July 5. Wheat harvest general in south and west-central portions; Fulton county July 1; in Grundy July 4. Haying general. Rye cutting in south and elsewhere during next two weeks. Early apples ready in extreme south.

Indiana.—Indianapolis: Becoming very dry south half, where lack of good rains since middle of May beginning to affect pastures, potatoes, oats, truck, canner crops and some corn; elsewhere conditions continue very satisfactory. Wheat now cutting in central parts, expected in Miami county by June 25, and to boundary by July; some damage by joint worm and fly reported extreme north. Clover cutting well advanced, with good yields and good quality. Oats heading most localities, but short in some places.

Ohio.—Columbus: Farm work well up; all crops developing excellently, except where too dry. Most crops ten days in advance of normal season. Harvesting wheat begun in Pickaway county; will begin present week in Auglaize county, and following week in Ashland and Crawford counties. Oats heading in northern counties; harvesting begins in Marion county July 4. Rye harvesting progressing in Miami and Montgomery counties. Corn adversely affected by insufficient rainfall and cool nights; some replanting.

Washington.—Seattle: Ample sunshine has favored corn and vegetables; showers infrequent, scattered, and inadequate; good rains urgently needed for all crops, especially wheat and other small grains. Hot, dry winds have badly injured winter and spring wheat, decreasing prospects materially. Winter wheat filling and late spring wheat in very poor condition; all grain heading short except rye which is generally good and tall in favorable locations. Aphis doing much damage in fields. Meadows, gardens and pastures drying up rapidly.

Texas.—Houston: Generally favorable for vegetation, except locally in central and southwestern counties, where drouth, coupled with high temperatures, caused deterioration. Corn nearly a failure in dry sections; fair to excellent elsewhere. Cotton improving but mostly late; planting still going on in north-west; crop well cultivated. Wheat harvest starting in Panhandle; elsewhere about completed. Threshing wheat and oats begun; yield poor to good. Rice has fine start. Peanuts, sweet potatoes, feed crops and ranges growing well, except in dry sections. Amarillo: The condition of the range and stock is good.

HAVE YOU BEEN APPROACHED BY THIS AGENT OF THE KAISER?

Signs are multiplying in the Middle Western states indicating that an organized propaganda has been started by someone to hinder the logical and reasonable development of America's beet sugar industry. Farmers in Michigan and Wisconsin have been approached by seemingly well informed strangers, advising them not to plant too

great an acreage of sugar beets, and not to spend any money in taking care of the crop, as "prices of sugar are liable to be unsettled throughout the fall and winter."

This is nothing but a malicious and insidious falsehood, and is spread broadcast for no other reason than to reduce the productiveness of the beetfields and prevent the future loss of trade in beet sugar from Germany. Sugar manufacturers should do all in their power to inform the daily papers in their sections of the real facts; weeklies circulating among farmers should at once warn the farmers against this alarmist propaganda. The man who listens to it only hurts himself the most.

There is a great demand for all the sugar which this country can possibly raise, and every ton produced on our western beet fields releases a ton of shipping needed for something else. Sugar prices are not likely to drop to the former low level for a long time to come, and now that sugar manufacturers are guaranteeing a satisfactory and profitable price for beets delivered at the plant, farmers in the sugar belt cannot possibly go wrong and they ought to be protected against malicious interference from sources hostile to the best interests of the country.—*Sugar.*

OLEO PROFITS LOOK LIKE RE-TURNS FROM A MUNITION FACTORY

We have grown accustomed to hearing it said by the packers that there is no profit in the meat business, that it is the "by-products" where they make any money, if at all. Granting that all this is true, it probably explains why the sale of oleomargarine is pushed so hard and has in the past been the center around which so much fraud and deceit has practised in its sale.

After three years of investigation by competent and trustworthy investigators, it has been found that the net profits received on the wholesale or jobbers' prices on medium grade "oleo" amounts to 39.6 per cent, while during the same period the manufacturers' net profit on a pound of butter has been only 2.2 per cent. Comparative figures gathered during the same time, show that the cost of raw material was, for the manufacture of a pound of butter, 84.3 per cent, while the raw material in oleomargarine cost 51.1 per cent; the costs of manufacture were, for oleo margarine, 8.3 per cent and for butter 13.5 per cent. From the foregoing figures of profits, it is to wonder why the price of the poor man's spread is not lower than it is in comparison with butter.

SILAGE MAKES BEEF AND OREGON MAN SUBMITS PROOF

The sale of 30 head of 3-year-old steers at Union Junction recently, their average weight being 1300 pounds and the sale price 12 cents a pound, is a good evidence submitted by W. J. Townley of Union, Ore., to prove the value of silage as a feed for beef cattle.

Mr. Townley reports that the cattle were fed about 30 pounds of silage a day per head in addition to a ration of dry hay and a little cotton seed and soy bean meal. As a result they made an average gain per head during a 100-day period of 200 pounds or more. Another feature of the report is the statement that the silage was made very largely of weedy grain and grasses from along ditches and other waste places on the farm that would very largely have been a total waste had it not been converted into feed of this form.

MILLIONS FOR FARMERS IN LOWER SISAL COST

Mexican sisal growers have entered into an agreement with the Food Administration to sell in this country 500,000 bales of this year's crop of sisal at three cents per pound below that received last year. Food Administrator Hoover estimated the agreement will save American farmers approximately \$6,000,000 on binder twine next year.

WIDE DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN SELLING AND BUYING PRICES

With potatoes selling at 30 cents a bushel in rural Minnesota at the same time they are selling at 45 cents a peck in Kansas, the editor of the *Iolo Register* arises to remark that it is time to hunt up something, besides the war, on which to lay the blame for high prices. Another discrepancy which "war conditions" do not explain is the sale of fresh mackerel at 18 cents a pound in Boston, on the same day that this fish sold for 5 cents a pound in Gloucester, only thirty miles away.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

MICHIGAN SPUD GROWERS NOT THE ONLY ONES WHO SUFFERED

In the midst of June potato planting time in Wisconsin there is only a memory left of the serious potato worries of last winter. With every eye fixed on the goal of victory ahead even that vague memory of tuber troubles may pass away and be forgotten.

It would seem that the lesson has been learned, and that we shall not experience another such universal shortage of refrigerator cars and box cars with which to move the tuber crop to market. It can be said that the Wisconsin surplus potato crop did not last long when cars were provided and a way out assured to growers and shippers. Barron and Chippewa counties, where the largest surplus was said to be, are now cleaned out. Warehouses in Wild Rose and Wautoma were the last to report a surplus still on hand. The movement to the consumer has been pretty steady, and until the summer crop from the south arrived, the demand was even. Through the efforts of the State Department of Agriculture and the State Council for Defense, potatoes were marketed in the thirty days ending May 31st. Some of this went to the army cantonments. Starch factories in certain favored districts help to eat up the over-supply, but warm weather will close the starch makers out.

It is gratifying to learn through reliable sources that almost if not quite a normal acreage of potatoes will go in and be cultivated and sprayed by Wisconsin farmers. This shows that our farmers here are "dead game sports" and that they are not afraid to "hunt for the ball where they lost it." The matter of attending to transportation rests partly with the Agricultural Advisory Board of the State Council of Defense. We urge these gentlemen to give the necessary "hunch" to those in power, for the sake of preventing the sorrows and losses of 1917 potato history.

MICHIGAN AND ADJOINING STATES ARE HARD HIT BY BIG FROST

Western Michigan and Northern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were visited by frost last Saturday night which did thousands, if not millions, of dollars' worth of damage to growing crops. Corn, beans, potatoes, cucumbers, celery and fruit trees were hardest hit. With but one exception the temperature of 38 degrees was the lowest recorded in the weather bureau offices of the various regions in 20 years. Northern and eastern sections of Michigan did not suffer so badly as the western and southwestern sections.

The week preceding the frost had been one of low temperatures, with cold winds from the north and northwest, and followed by a long period of dry weather. In many sections, it seemed cold enough to snow and all week farmers had been fearing the frost. Saturday night the weather cleared; Sunday morning dawned bright and clear and the sun completed the work that Jack Frost had begun. A slight breeze throughout the eastern sections of the state is all that saved them.

Despite the discouraging reports that are received from practically every county of the southwestern part of the state, it is not believed that the damage will be as great as feared. This is usually the case. Local rains Monday night and Tuesday have helped out the situation to some extent and most of the beans and potatoes will recover. At the best, however, the frost was a calamity to some sections and discouraged many farmers whose hopes had been raised high by the remarkably good growing weather that had prevailed earlier in the season.

We would be glad to have our readers living in the afflicted sections to report the extent of the damage done in their respective localities.

NEWS NOTES FROM THE M.A.C.

The question, "How much can I afford to pay for skimmilk?" which is enjoying wider circulation among Michigan farmers than the old saw, "How old is Ann?" has been answered by an investigator connected with the experiment station of M. A. C.

"When the price of grain per 100 pounds is \$1, 100 pounds of skimmilk as a supplement to cereal grains (for pigs), considered from the point of food value is worth 28 cents," H. W. Norton, the investigator, reports. "If the grain is worth \$1.25 a hundred, skimmilk is worth 35 cents; if

grain is worth \$1.50 a hundred pounds, skimmilk is worth 42 cents, and so on up in the same proportion.

"It has been found also in determining the replacement value of skimmilk as a supplement to corn and other grains that 9 pounds of skimmilk are equivalent to one pound of tankage; that 3.7 pounds of skimmilk are equivalent to one pound of middlings, and that 9.3 pounds of skimmilk are equivalent to one pound of oil meal.

"Translated into money values, this means that if 100 pounds of tankage is worth \$2.00, skimmilk is worth 22 cents a hundred, and upward in proportion as the price of tankage increases. If 100 pounds of middlings are worth \$1.00, skimmilk is worth 27 cents a hundred and upwards in proportion as the price of middlings increases, and if 100 pounds of oil meal are worth \$1.50, a hundred pounds of skimmilk is worth 16 cents and upward in proportion as the price of oil meal rises."

This table is intended to enable the feeder to determine which of the nitrogenous supplements commonly used with farm grown grains is most profitable to employ at prevailing prices. A more detailed report is being published in bulletin form by the experiment station of the college.

War work along many lines will occupy much of the time of the faculty and students of M. A. C. during the summer session of the college, which will commence on Monday of the coming week. Ordinarily the warm weather months on the campus are the duller of the year but between the training of auto truck and signal units for the army, and the conducting of special schools and conferences, the coming term promises to be one of the most active in the history of the college.

The routine summer school work will begin on June 24, but at the same time women from every corner of Michigan will assemble to attend the special school of canning to be conducted for them by the home economics department of the college. This school, which will also be a food conservation congress, will be divided into two sections. The first section, which will be for women who have had at least two years of college training in domestic science, will report on June 24 and will continue in session until June 28, while the second section will be open to all women, irrespective of what their educational qualifications may be. This section will convene on July 1 and attend lectures and demonstrations until July 4.

Other features of the summer sessions will be a short course for country clergymen, from July 8 to 20, and a country life conference, which will be attended by pastors and laymen of all denominations, on July 8 to 15.

During the week of July 9 to 13 leaders of the many boys and girls clubs in every county in the state will assemble on the campus to attend a week's training school and conference.

A man whose business it will be to give assistance to the dairy manufacturers of Michigan will be employed by the dairy department and extension division of M. A. C. after July 1. The particular function of this new member of the extension staff, so it has been given out, will be to travel about the state visiting creameries and co-operating with the managers of them just as the physician might make his rounds to prescribe for his patients—though the dairy industry of Michigan, as it happens, is far from being a "sick man."

The official announcement by the college of the plans for the new work sets forth that the object of it will be to assist "Michigan dairy manufacturing plants to become more efficient and to improve the quality of their products. A study of the conditions surrounding the making of dairy products in these plants will be made to the end that assistance can be given where help is needed. Personal acquaintance will be built up with butter makers and others in plants in order that they may know to whom to turn when troubles develop or questions of factory policy come up.

"Assistance will also be given to producers and to county agents in the organization and establishment of new co-operative plants, and improvement of conditions in the old ones if such be called for."

O. T. Goodwin, formerly associate professor of dairying in the Georgia Agricultural college, is the man to whom the new commission will be entrusted. He will begin his work in Michigan July 1.

Michigan gardeners who would like to be sure of a supply of seed in 1919 had best begin to prepare to raise enough this summer for their future needs is the opinion of the department of horticulture of the Michigan Agricultural college. This precaution must be taken, the department declares, because the seed upon which the country would normally depend will not be forthcoming in 1919.

"The reserve supply of seed usually carried by the seed houses has never been so low in the history of the business," a bulletin from the horticulturists says: "This is attributable to a number of causes, among which may be mentioned the failure of the supply from Europe; the use of

many seeds for food, an increase of about 50 per cent in the demand for planting, and the adverse weather conditions which have much reduced the usual California crop.

"The old-time practice of saving one's own garden seed can in this emergency be revived with advantage—remembering that the fundamental principle in successful seed saving is selection of seed only from the best plants."

A bulletin entitled "Saving Seeds for the Home Garden" is being issued by the college, and can be obtained by mailing a card to Experiment Station, East Lansing, with a request for "Circular No. 35."

Evidence of the continued presence of fire blight on Michigan pears and apples has been coming to the Michigan Agricultural College within the last few days in the form of diseased specimens from fruit trees in several sections of the state.

Fruit growers should take no chances with early cases of twig blight on young, rapidly growing trees, in the opinion of the experiment station pathologists. "These twig blights, relatively unimportant in themselves, quickly develop into important limb cankers which endanger the whole tree. Furthermore they become sources of infection to neighboring healthy trees."

Information of measures by which this disease can be controlled can be obtained by writing to the department of botany, M. A. C.

STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

East Jordan—At a rousing meeting attended by over 200 farmers the East Jordan Co-operative Association was organized here with a charter membership of about 75. This is one of the first local organizations to be formed under the new marketing plan being tried out under the direction of Mr. Hale Tenant, federal field agent in marketing. The following were elected members of the board of directors: Samuel E. Rogers, Jos. Trojanek, Ira Bradshaw, Samuel Richardson, Chas. Knop, John Severance, E. S. Brintnall, Stephen Shepard.

Shelby—Farmers of this locality met last week and organized a cow testing association. Officers elected are as follows: Pres., W. F. Taylor; Vice-Pres., Chas. Krause; Sec'y-Treas., Mr. Lindsay; Directors, Simon Rager and Herman Demmon. Clement McLouth has been hired as official tester. This is the eighth cow-testing association to be organized in Michigan, and is an important step toward eliminating the unprofitable cows from the farm herds of Oceana county.

Cassopolis—What is believed to have been one of the largest crops of wheat harvested in Michigan last year was grown on the Newman Farm by Supervisor Chas. A. Jones. The total crop amounted to slightly more than 4,000 bushels and the last lot of 1800 bushels has just been sold to the Colby Milling Co., at Dowagiac. Mr. Jones delivered the wheat with his tractor, making two trips a day and hauling two loaded wagons, each carrying 70 bushels of wheat.

Chio—The local condensary, in common with other plants of this state, is having a great deal of trouble with sour milk. The losses have been so large from this cause that the condensary has given notice that it will not buy any more milk that is not in good condition. Farmers are urged to use a little more care in cooling their milk, as soon as drawn, keeping the cans surrounded with cold water to the top.

St. Louis—The Gratiot County Beekeepers Ass'n held a meeting at the farm of J. N. Harris Thursday when Prof. Kindig of the M. A. C., and a number of other prominent beekeepers gave some interesting talks and demonstrations.

Save or starve.

The outlet of a tile ditch is its most important point, when this becomes clogged or otherwise disarranged, the whole system may be damaged.

"All the resources of the country are hereby pledged"—now is the time to work them to the limit.

EAT NAVY BEANS AND MORE BEANS

Government Urging People to Eat Beans and Save Meat—Retailers Urged to "Push White Beans"—Acreage Off Fully 40 per cent.

The Bean Division of the Food Administration is making a somewhat tardy effort to stimulate the demand for "Navy" beans. In circulars sent broadcast over the land, people are advised to eat beans and then more beans; while a similar campaign is being conducted through the retailers in an effort to get them to push the sale of beans. Just what effect this campaign will have upon the market is problematical, but the effort has been put forth and both growers and buyers appreciate the assistance—though three months behind the efficiency schedule. The following interesting information appears in the circular issued by the Food Administration.

"Now that it becomes necessary to watch our meat supply with increasing care, the possibilities of beans in the diet are again brought to the front. The farmers of the country did their duty last year and brought out a larger crop of beans than ever before. According to the figures of the Department of Agriculture, the last crop of beans was about 15,000,000 bushels, an increase of over 5,000,000 bushels over the normal crop. Considering the extraordinary demand for beans by the Army and Navy, this crop was not too large, and only unusual circumstances explain the fact that any beans are left over.

"Last year there was a substantial increase in the colored bean crop—pinto beans, California pinks and soy beans—in the south and southwest. This accession of new beans from unaccustomed quarters not only provided new stocks but required a partial rearrangement of the market. Beans have long been a staple food in the Army and Navy. On account of their high nutritive value they enter largely into the diet of the men in the field. Knowing this, Americans have for some time felt it was the part of patriotism to leave their white beans for the soldiers. But the Food Administration now urges the use of all beans. Beans are to be counted as a substitute for meat rather than for the cereals. They can well take the place of a meat dish on many occasions. Certainly with them in the diet there is less need for meat.

"As with everything else in the food line, the prices of beans have advanced materially since the beginning of the war. Americans who have been accustomed to look upon beans as a cheap food were somewhat discouraged by the increase in price. Lately the price of beans has tended to fall from the high point of last winter. Even at the high price beans are among the cheapest foods in nutritive value. In caloric value one pound of beans is equal to over five pounds of potatoes, 1½ pounds of sirloin steak, 2 pounds of round steak, 1½ dozen eggs, 5 pounds or 5 pints of milk. The protein value of beans runs in the neighborhood of 22 per cent. With beans at 20 cents a pound, one cup of bean soup costs about a fifth of a cent and provides 184.76 calories."

The Wholesale Grocers met in annual session at Cleveland recently, and the "navy bean" question was generally discussed and very thoroughly "cussed." And this brings out a new angle in the bean deal, which has heretofore been hidden deep in the minds of the fellows who got soaked. We had supposed that every angle of the situation had been discussed, but when the Wholesale Grocers brought home the charge that they had been sold dry stock, which within 30 days contained enough moisture to float a small sized ship, and supplemented this information with the further charge that the jobber who sold the beans, refused to make the loss good, one could readily find reason for the "cussing."

It is a fact that the wholesalers lost considerable money on beans containing excess moisture, and the strange thing about the situation is that in two instances the shipments were tested both at the loading station and before payment was made, and pronounced all right. Within twenty days these two shipments were in such shape that they had to be re-loaded and sent to the driers. A canvass made among a number of groceries in Detroit, proved the statement that buyers have been shy of Michigan beans, for in every single instance it was found that these retailers purchased only a weeks supply at a time; many stating that they had been buying from day to day rather than to take the chance of excess moisture.

The beans did not fully ripen last fall, and so long as the weather was cold and dry the beans kept well; but with the first signs of spring they seemed to gather moisture, and even when dried to a low moisture content, they would not keep. Surely the little white bean has had its troubles

and all who have had anything to do with them, have had an experience that will last them for some time. A survey of Michigan, made hastily, shows that the acreage of beans planted is at least forty percent less than last year. This proves our contention that bean growers lost money on their crop, regardless of the fact that the prices have ruled way above prevailing figures before the war.

The Food Administration has issued a number of receipts for serving beans, which will be published in later M. B. F. issues.

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A clearing department for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt and careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Call upon us.)

HOW MANY POUNDS OF CORN FLOUR FROM 100 POUNDS OF CORN

Would you please answer through your column, how many pounds of corn flour does a miller grind from 100 pounds of corn?—T. S. S., Cheboygan.

As to the number of pounds of corn flour that is ground from 100% corn, the best information I can get is that somewhere from 45 or 50 to 70 pounds is gotten, depending to considerable extent on the quality of the corn and to a greater extent on the mill that does the grinding. The mills that are properly equipped get considerably more corn flour out of a bushel than those that are not.

—Geo. A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator.

Referring to the production of corn flour, we would say that very much depends upon the condition of the corn and the grade of corn flour that you desire to produce. With corn such as we are using this year, we obtain only a little more than 33% of white corn flour in making the highest type of goods. It would be possible for a miller to go down to 60% if he was indifferent as to the quality. When 33% is used two types of by-product may be taken off. Feed corn, unfit for human consumption, will run from 15 to 35% depending on corn condition, the remainder is a thoroughly wholesome human food, but will be invariably sold at a considerable discount under corn flour price.

—Commercial Milling Co., W. B. Campbell, Vice President.

MEMBERS OF LOCAL EXAMINING BOARD ALLOWED \$2.50 PER DAY

Some time ago I noticed a mention in M. B. F. about the compensation given to members of local boards. At that time I believe nothing definite had been decided upon. Do you know whether boards are now receiving pay for their services?

—H. G., Kalamazoo County.

Each member of local boards is entitled to \$2.50 per day when actually engaged on the board. As all will agree this is a very nominal compensation for such services. Moreover, we understand that a number of local boards are giving their services free of charge. This, in our judgment, is a highly patriotic sacrifice as the work requires considerable time and attention.

Information Wanted!

Have any of the readers of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING succeeded in preventing damage by the grasshoppers thru the use of any of the methods which have been suggested by the government and the experiment stations and which have been published in these columns? We would like to have experience on this line.

Order Your Fertilizers Now

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is urging farmers to make known their fertilizer needs for the fall planting at the earliest possible date. It points out that this will enable dealers to combine their orders into full capacity carload lots.

This step is made necessary by the difficulties in handling freight at this time. The railway systems of the country are taxed to the utmost to move the tremendous volume of supplies for our troops. Many farmers who ordered their spring fertilizers late did not receive them until after planting time. Some failed to get them at all. Prompt action will tend to avoid disappointment this fall and enable every farmer to start his crop right.

The intelligent use of fertilizers is one way by which farmers can increase crop production and at the same time make the labor expended produce more than formerly. There was never a time when the use of fertilizers was so profitable as now with crop prices high and labor scarce.

The railroads of the country are now being operated by the United States government. Co-operate with your government by ordering your fertilizer early. It will relieve the car shortage.

THE PUBLISHERS DESK

DICKINSON AND THE STATE FAIR—Most propositions in this world never get very much larger than the men behind them and in our opinion, it will be sometime before one of the best state fairs in America catches up with its genial general manager, Geo. W. Dickinson. Just to-day we sat in his office and heard him enthuse over the 1918 fair—"bigger and better? Why we never had anything that would touch this year's fair!"—and then he went on to tell me of the added features which are attracting the real men and women of the farms of Michigan who come to school in this way once each year. The kind that are crowding out the tawdy mid-way, with its cheap clap-tap and fakir and interesting enough so that hours can be spent in fascinating study of real farm problems. The entire second floor of the automobile building, a space of some 15,000 square feet, will be given over to a U. S. government exposition, which was personally arranged for by Mr. Dickinson early this spring in Washington. The idea was his own and yet so popular was it with the government officials that they have prepared a wonderful exhibit which will go from the Michigan to the Illinois and other big fairs. Another typically Dickinson idea which he has brought out this year is the extra bonuses for premiums given farmers and their wives living in Michigan, which run as high as 40%. These bonuses are in addition to the regular premiums offered all exhibitors and are of course, to encourage Michigan exhibitors and keep this big exposition a real Michigan state fair, as he has always wanted to see it.

So I might go on and on, for he told me about more features for this year's fair than I could mention in a dozen columns, but one thing is certain, if ever a man has found his job, Geo. W. Dickinson is that man and when the Michigan State Fair gets bigger than its present manager, it will be a whole lot larger than the best state fair in America today! Let's all plan ahead to get things out of the way so we can do justice to this big exposition this year! By the way, if any of you are not on the list to get one of the Michigan State Fair premium books, drop me a postal card and I will see that one is sent you.

* * *

SEED COMPLAINTS—More than the usual number of complaints regarding poor seeds and poor service from those who sell seeds have reached this desk of late. What is the trouble? Are we to believe that an European war can so influence the market here that it is going to be impossible for us to get good seeds, without buying with them from 10 percent to 90 percent weeds or other varieties. Luckily for us in Michigan we have some mighty good seed laws on our books, which apparently a lot of out-of-state seed houses are not familiar with, and it has been our pleasure during the past few weeks to read a little of this interesting law to several seedmen who should have known they would exist in our state. In every case they have made good to our subscriber, when we turned the spot-light on them. The gist of the Michigan law is: that packages, bags or containers of seed must specify what they contain and be subject to inspection as such. Any man who knowingly sold poor seed to American farmers this year is a traitor of the stripe that would not be at to lie down with a yellow cur!

* * *

STATE SEED CORN—Last Saturday I stopped at the home of a farmer who tenants a farm just outside of Pontiac owned by a friend of mine. In talking over his corn prospects I asked him where he had bought his seed, and he named the store. He told me that he wanted to buy state seed corn at \$5 per bushel, but the seedman advised him to buy an \$8 seed which he guaranteed to test over 70, because the state seed corn would not run over 40 percent. Inasmuch as the state allowed the local distributor of seed corn this year a profit of 50 cents per bushel, we are wondering just how much this Pontiac skin-flint considers a "fair profit" on "handl' g" a bushel of seed corn? We have an idea that he made \$3 or more on every bushel of corn he sold at \$8, what is your guess?

* * *

AUTO KNITTERS ARE NIT—Let all of our good friends and readers profit by the experience we have had with the Auto Knitter Company of Buffalo who promised F. P., that he could have his \$50 or more back if the machine was not absolutely satisfactory and if he were not entirely pleased with it. For over a year now we have been trying to get his money back for him. Never before in hundreds of cases where complaints of this kind were registered with us have we been unable to make come sort of a mutually fair settlement, but not here. We have advised F. P. what we would do if we were in his shoes and we can only use this means of advising others that this company do not, apparently, live up to the guarantees which they print in their circular matter. If its so easy for them to say "no," perhaps you can easily say "nit" when they fish for any more money in Michigan.

We have to put every ounce of effort behind the men behind the guns.

HOW THE SILO MATERIALLY HELPS THE CATTLE FEEDER

The business of producing beef on many Indiana farms has become so hazardous that their owners have gone out of the business. The increasing cost of production due to high prices of feeds, labor, the large amount of initial investment and other factors, has caused many cattlemen to discontinue production of beef.

Many of the men who are still in the beef business are operating at a loss. If the real production costs were estimated, many cattle feeders would have little profit. Only the advent of the silo and intelligent use of corn silage have exerted a price reducing factor that still enables cattlemen, who use corn silage, to stay in the business and make fair profits at the same time and under present conditions. The cattleman with corn silage is like the old-time manufacturer who received a secret rebate on freight shipments. The competitors of the manufacturer were driven out of business through the lowered prices that the rebated manufacturer could receive and still make money. The farmer using silage in producing beef cattle is in the same advantageous position. For the corn fed to ten steers which received a ration of corn, cottonseed meal and clover hay, fed from December, 1916, to May, 1917, at the Purdue Experiment Station, a price of \$1.37 per bushel was realized. For the corn fed to ten other steers, living under the same shed, drinking the same water but eating corn silage in addition to the corn, cottonseed meal and clover hay, \$1.85 was received. Forty-eight cents more per bushel for corn fed to a carload of steers represents the secret rebate that the silage using cattle feeder has. This makes him willing and able to stay in the cattle feeding business.

At the Purdue Experiment Station for some years lots of cattle have been fed to determine the value of corn silage for fattening cattle. For the last eight years, corn silage has been added to a ration of shelled corn, cottonseed meal and clover hay. The following table gives the feed required for a pound of gain and the average daily gain of the steers.

Value of Silage in Feeding Two-Year-Old Steers		
Average steer	Without silage	With silage
Feed per pound of gain—		
Corn	7.03 lbs.	5.57 lbs.
C. S. Meal	1.18 lbs.	1.19 lbs.
Clover hay	4.93 lbs.	1.34 lbs.
Silage		11.65 lbs.
Daily gain	2.42 lbs.	2.38 lbs.

The cattle gained about the same on the two different rations but in making 100 pounds of beef 1,165 pounds of cheap corn silage replaced 145 pounds of shelled corn and 359 pounds of hay. The average prices received for the cattle were approximately the same. Increased profits resulted from decreased cost of the gains.

From the above replacement value of corn silage in fattening two-year-old steers, the following table gives the worth of a ton of corn silage at varying prices of corn and clover hay. The first table is with the hay fixed at \$15.00 per ton and the corn price varying.

Value of a ton of Silage with Corn at Varying Prices	
Corn per bushel	A ton of silage's worth
\$.56	\$7.12
.90	8.64
1.00	9.22
1.25	10.21
1.50	11.30
1.75	12.50

The somewhat prevalent idea that corn silage at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75 per bushel is too high to use as silage is mistaken. The higher the price of corn per bushel, the higher climbs the value of a ton of silage.

The average net profit per steer including pork in the lots receiving corn silage for the last eight years at the Purdue Experiment Station has been \$15.24.

A silo and livestock is a partnership that enriches the soil of the farm and makes for enrichment of the bank account of the farmer.

NEW YORK FARMERS NOW MARKET THEIR OWN MILK

(Continued from page 1) C. Hoover, the federal food administrator, who, speaking before the National Milk and Dairy Exposition at New York City, said:

"One difficulty to both our producers and consumers is that our marketing system in dairy products is inherently a wasteful and expensive system. Our consumers need relief from the present high price levels of milk. This relief may come through cheaper feeds but it appears to me

to be larger degree in reduced cost of distribution. * * * Here is a commodity in which, in New York, from 40 to 60% of the price is absorbed in distribution, I can see but one remedy that will save the position between all these vital interests and that is complete re-organization of distribution methods. These are methods for local initiative. I do not believe in Federal paternalism. The interest of the Federal Government in these matters extend no farther than assistance to remedy of evils of national character through the incidence of national war. The inspiration of such re-organization must come from the producer. It might be said that the consumer should be joined in this. He should be, but I am despaired of any consumers' organization getting results. The producers' whole interest is milk, while it is but one of many interests of the consumer.

"That something can be done is evidenced by the work of Professor King and his associates at Philadelphia where the producer today receives about the same price as at New York yet the consumer secures his milk for from one to two cents per quart less.

"The distribution of milk to our city population is just as vital as the distribution of water. To have ten independent water systems cumbering our streets would be no more chaotic than our present milk distribution."

GOVERNMENT DENIES IT QUESTIONS PATRIOTISM OF FARMERS

Much has been written about the alleged disloyalty of the farmers of the nation, and particularly those who have affiliated themselves with the Non-Partisan League. In the following words, the Committee on Public Information denies that

What Cow-Testing Ass'n Cannot Do

IT CANNOT compel a dairyman to dispose of his poor cows if he is determined to keep them. It cannot make him feed according to production nor practice economy in the management of his dairy herd. It cannot require him to dispose of his scrub bull and buy a better one. It has never yet demanded the planting of legumes and the building of silos. It never will compel, but it will always encourage, economical improvement of the herd, of the farm, and of the business.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

the federal government suspects the farmers of being other than sterling patriots:

"Along with this campaign to set the farmer against the government's war measures, there has been proceeding a twin campaign to arouse feeling against him by accusing his western farmers' leagues of disloyalty. THAT IS EQUALLY A WORK IN AID OF THE ENEMY. The western farmers have contributed their quotas to enlistments and to the drafts as loyally as any citizens. They have subscribed to the liberty loans and contributed to the war relief work with unfailing patriotism. They have had their quarrels with the men whom they suspected of exploiting them, just as labor has had its quarrels with its employers. But it is an economic quarrel, and as long as it is conducted without interfering with the nation's war work THE CHARGE OF DISLOYALTY IS ITSELF TRAITOROUS. In all these disputes it is certain the enemy agents will be found on both sides. They at once preach violence among I. W. W.'s and lead mobs to attack workmen accused of being I. W. W.'s. They play the same game in every quarrel. Beware, Mr. Citizen, of any attempt to make you believe that any class of American citizens, as a class, are disloyal. IT IS A GERMAN LIE!"

MICHIGAN FARMERS WIN THE TELEPHONE ISSUE

(Continued from page 1) gain as the rural subscribers had built their own lines and were renting phones from the telephone company at a rate of 50 per cent of the purchase price of the telephone.

While it is believed that the telephone company will now proceed in a legal manner to present its claims for increased rates and seek to obtain permission from the commission to raise them, farmer patrons in every section should insist that they get good service in proportion to the value that they are furnishing to the telephone company, and demand that their rights in such cases be respected at all times. Rural telephone patrons who are having their troubles with the company should advise M. B. F., so that the attention of the Commission may be called to whatever irregularities that may exist.

THE COUNTY AGENT AND A RUN-DOWN COUNTY FARM

Appropos the subject of making the county farm the demonstration farm under charge of the county agent which we discussed editorially in last week's issue, we give the experience of an Illinois county agent who succeeded in redeeming a run-down county farm and putting it on a profitable basis:

"In December, 1913, I was asked by the County Commissioners and Directors of the Farm Bureau to assist in organizing for profit the farm connected with the county infirmary.

"A reconnaissance of the farm and its management showed what is generally true of such properties, i. e., no consistent and constructive cropping and livestock system which can be followed year after year and decade after decade irrespective of tenancy, for it is needless to say that superintendents of county infirmaries change all too frequently since their job is usually a political hand-out, and such being the case, little more can be expected of them than the least efficient of crop renters, viz., the one year crop renter—who tries to harvest all he can now with no thought of the future.

"An inventory of soil, crops and livestock on the farm showed a sand and clay loam soil in very bad physical condition as a result of wet plowing and cultivation, lack of lime and organic matter and continuous grain cropping. There were four fields ranging from 14 to 20 acres and one field of eight acres.

"The crops actually growing on the farm were limited to 5 acres of rather indifferent alfalfa. The remaining acres had all been plowed the previous season for corn, oats and potatoes, all of which crops did not pay for the labor. For example, one field of corn did not yield over 15 bushels per acre and fully one-half of the potatoes were never dug.

"The dairy herd composed largely of scrub and grade Holsteins was found to be badly infected by contagious abortion. The breeding stock of hogs was in like condition with three pigs from five sows in the spring farrow.

"It is needless to go into further detail because any person with a grain of horse sense must realize that no profit can result from such a project.

"The farm was taken first and planned for the future, with the following rotation which was in full operation in 1918, viz., clover, potatoes and corn (one year), and oats with a seeding of clover. Soybeans were used to fill in the rotation as a starter and rye was used as a winter cover crop and crop in which to seed clover in 1915, the rye having been seeded following soybeans removed for hay.

"The most depleted field was plowed, limed and seeded to clover without a nurse crop in 1914 with excellent results. All the other fields have been limed since. The manure has been applied lightly and evenly in order to make the best possible use of manure during each rotation. Following the use of lime, each field will now receive an application of phosphate during each rotation.

"With the dairy herd and premises badly infected with contagious abortion, it was deemed inexpedient to bring a clean herd,—hence breeding was stopped for three months, all cows were kept clean and all excretions were daily washed from tails and bodies with a cresol solution. At the end of three months, breeding was resumed, two cows were found to be barren and these were sent to the block. No abortive trouble has shown up since. A pure bred bull has been used each year and today the herd is shaping us in fine dairy type condition.

"The hogs were all sold and replaced with new stock good grade sows and a pure bred male. This was the first good-sized bunch of hogs ever butchered on the farm, and as evidence that they produced sufficient lard for the official family which generally numbers around 125 inmates, there were 1500 pounds of lard on hand just before the fall butchering time in 1916.

"A field of 18 acres that produced less than 20 bushels of oats per acre in 1913, fair crop of soybeans in 1914, a cover crop of rye and cost of manure produced better than 60 bushels of corn in 1915 and 1165 bushels of oats in 1916.

"A concrete manure pit, ten additional feet on the Monolithic black silo, portable hog houses and model fool-proof general hog house have also been built to make possible the practical management of the farm.

"As will be noted no fancy farming has been attempted. Our purpose has been to grow crops and feed good grade live stock with this feed. The results have been so encouraging, that the County Commissioners have seen fit to appropriate funds to purchase another 120 acres of land adjoining the present farm, which will make possible a more efficient utilization of horse and man labor on the farm. The results of consistent and constructive work has also helped to overcome the constant shifting of superintendents and the superintendent and his most excellent wife have been retained continuously. The additional acreage will make possible the growing of wheat, soybeans and alfalfa. And the rotation is being adjusted to this end. Nothing has been said about the truck grown, but enough of this is grown to supply the institution. Plans are also being formulated to utilize a very rough piece of pasture land for orchard purposes."



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Red	2.17	2.15	2.25
No. 3 Red	2.14	2.12	2.22
No. 2 White	2.15	2.13	2.23
No. 2 Mixed	2.15	2.13	2.23

According to the government June report the estimated yield is 931,000,000 bushels as compared with 651,000,000 bushels harvested last year. With favorable harvesting conditions the outlook is for the second largest crop on record.

Harvesting of wheat is well under way and it is reported that the new crop is now finding its way into the market. Memphis claims to have received the billing of the first car of No. 2 red from Mississippi. With a few weeks of hot ripening weather a big movement will be on its way by July 15.

The price of wheat for the season of 1918 is a subject of considerable discussion. No one knows what the official price of wheat will be for 1918. The present price to the farmer is \$2.00, as per statute and \$2.20 Chicago basis on "contract."

It's been said fixing prices by the government is like getting out of a stupid lie—"some job." Unless this fixed price is made known soon the government will have a bumper crop on its hands and no one to handle or finance it.



OATS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Standard	79 1-2	.79	.88
No. 3 White	79	.78 1-2	.87 1-2
No. 4 White	78	.78	.87

With old crop practically cleaned up there is very little trading going on. Buyers are simply adding to their stock enough to carry them from day to day. They are not bidding on futures and will not until this year's oat harvest is nearer at hand. Present indications are for a bumper crop and when the new crop starts to move then we look forward to the price working lower followed by active buying.

Cash oats are selling at premiums. Domestic shipment has shown some improvement and with the continued export demands the chances are good for a still higher market before new oats are ready to ship.

The Chicago Board of Trade will not permit any wild speculation. They are backed up by the government, with the food administration and the agricultural department. This ruling will not permit any would-be plunger to force up prices and then dispose of stocks at long profits. The various boards of the country are led by this ruling.



CORN

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
No. 2 Yellow	1.65	1.70	1.69
No. 3 Yellow	1.60	1.65	1.67
No. 4 Yellow	1.50	1.55	1.60

The corn market has played even with the board. There were market fluctuations and advances but averaging up the weeks business we find quotations have been well maintained. The movement of old corn to terminal markets has been disappointing and traders do not look for a big run until after harvest. The arrivals have been grading low and it is estimated that 75 percent of the Chicago graded below No. 6. Many buyers contemplate a buying freely in order to carry them through. With the present shortage of corn as well as oats, we can see no reason for a decline in the market.



RYE

The market has dropped off 10 cents. In all probability the market will soon



LAST MINUTE WIRES

PITTSBURG—Receipts of hay reduced to a minimum. Demand is slowly improving for only the best grades.

NEW YORK—Demand showing no improvement. The only thing that breaks the monotony is shipping lots of Pintos to Europe.

CHICAGO—Considerable irregularity to value of cattle. Receipts quite heavy. Hogs moving slowly but tone to situation bears considerable firmness.

DETROIT—Old potato market unusually firm with light receipts. Eggs firming up considerably. Poultry situation trifle earlier although receipts continue light.

ST. LOUIS—General hay movement slow although market is cleared of the best timothy which demand is gradually picking up. Off grades are moving slowly and selling at a wide range of prices.

overcome this recent drop on account of receipts running light. The stocks have been greatly reduced during the past week.



HAY

Markets	No. 1 Timothy	Standard Timothy	No. 2 Timothy
Detroit	17 00 17 50 15 00 17 50 14 00 14 50		
Chicago	19 00 21 00 16 00 19 00 13 00 14 00		
Cincinnati	19 75 21 00 16 00 20 50 13 00 16 00		
Pittsburgh	23 00 21 50 17 50 20 50 12 50 16 50		
New York	25 00 27 00 20 00 25 00 15 00 18 00		
Richmond	21 00 24 00 19 00 22 00 14 00 15 00		

Nothing encouraging can be said about the hay market. In many of the largest hay producing states, dealers and farmers have large supplies in storage and with prospects for a full crop this season—how can the market show an early improvement? The only possible chance for improvement is on the best grades of hay. Keep out of the markets hay grading lower than No. 2; also heavy clover mixed. If hay is shipped that is not wanted by city buyers, it must be sold at a low price.

Farmers who have shipped have been disappointed because of the decline in the market and have scored handlers severely. The decline in the market came on unexpectedly which was due to the government not being able to take care of the hay contracted for. There were thousands of cars in transit at the time and every one of these cars were thrown on the open market and—you know the rest.

New York—The trade has been very dull. Arrivals show a falling off but even at that the tone of the market is easy and unsettled. Considerable hay is coming by boat and this hay and sales of such are made at lower prices. Only the best timothy in large bales is sold quickly, all other grades are draggy and shippers better stay out of this market if the grade is off.

Pittsburgh—All buyers are overstocked and the problem handlers are facing is a place to unload the hay upon arrival. Don't ship to this market unless you know who is going to unload the

car. If a car is allowed to remain on track, the demurrage and track storage will exceed the value of the hay. Cars of hay must be sold and unloaded even though it is done at a loss to the owner.

Chicago—This market quiet, but the arrivals of the best hay are sold daily which has avoided an accumulation of stock. Understand buyers fully realize the condition of other markets and will take advantage of same, therefore sales are sometimes made at prices that moves the hay even though below quotations.

Detroit—The demand is fair for the best quality of hay. Off grades are unsalable and such arrivals have to be worked off at the buyer's own figure. Of course, good salesmanship and personal acquaintance always has its influence in fixing the price. But to any one thinking it an easy job to sell off grade hay is invited to try it out. Experience is the best teacher.

We want every reader of M. B. F. to fully realize that it is difficult for any salesman or distributor to follow closely to daily paper quotations because there are conditions that are brought on daily that they will have to cope with. Sometimes a market will work lower or higher in a few hours time—all depending on daily arrivals, stocks in storage, and the general tone to business conditions. Shipments arriving on a declining market must be sold at a price that is in line with the market regardless of any offer a shipper may have had locally at the time shipment was made. On the other hand if shipment in time to arrive on an advancing market then the sale will be made at the advanced price. It is a trading or marketing condition that works both ways. This not only applies to hay but on any other commodity where markets fluctuate.



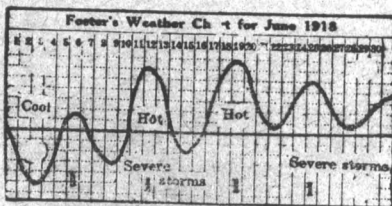
BEANS

GRADE	Detroit	Chicago	New York
C. H. P.	9.75	11.25	12.25
Prime	9.50	11.00	12.00
Red Kidneys	13.25	12.25	12.75

The bean market has touched the bottom; if it goes lower the number of points will barely show on the measuring stick. The two hundred

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER



WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent July 1 to 5, warm wave June 30 to July 4, cool wave July 3 to 7. This will be about an average storm on the Pacific slope and in the high lands of the Rockies. Near meridian 90 its force will increase, in eastern sections and on the Atlantic it will be a severe storm. North of a line drawn from Raleigh, North Carolina, to Helena, Montana, and west of the Great Lakes about normal rains are expected from this storm, south of that line rainfall will be from thunder storms, irregular in amount. Preceding the storm a tendency to hot winds will develop in parts of the central valleys south of the Missouri river. Amount of rain east of the Great Lakes is in doubt;

probably less than usual. West of the Rocky ridge more than usual rain is expected.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about July 6 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 7, plains sections 8, meridian 90, Great Lakes and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 9, eastern sections 10, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about July 11. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

This will be a severe storm throughout its passage across the continent. Rainfall will be as indicated in first paragraph above. A hurricane is expected on the Caribbean sea not far from July 11, while the transcontinental storm is in eastern sections. One of these storms will increase in force about July 10 or 11. I cannot determine which. If the hurricane increases the other storm will die and some heavy rains occur in the cotton states. The reverse of this may occur.

W. T. Foster

cars purchased by the government just leveled off the bins, and while there is mighty little call for even choice dry, there is no discounting the fact that the situation is clearing up, and before thirty days elapse there will be a sufficient demand to inject a little life into the market. As will be noticed by a news item in another column the Food Administration has started a campaign to increase the consumption of beans, and thereby save the meat. To the average market man this looks like applying the last remedy—an injection to stimulate the heart's action. It will have a beneficial effect, and both growers and buyers will appreciate this belated action on the part of the bean division of the Food Administration. This kind of a campaign inaugurated last winter, when the little "Pinto" was being exploited, would have borne fruit; right now the effect will not be marked. However there is no surplus of navy beans—the growers are holding as many beans as the elevator men and both for the same reason—they can't be moved at a profit. The high price of beans early in the season brought many beans of many kinds from all parts of the world and the wise bean growers of Michigan will stick a pin at the top notch level, and remember that when the price goes over that figure something is liable to happen. An encouraging report comes from the Wholesale Grocers. "Very small stock on hand; inquiries coming in, and with present stock safe from further moisture, an increasing demand is looked for." You can't sell your beans at a profit right now; so keep them dry and bide your time.



POTATOES

Markets	Choice round white-sacked	Medium Round white-sacked
Detroit	1.80 cwt.	1.65 cwt.
Chicago	1.70	1.45
Cincinnati	1.85	1.65
New York	1.85	1.70
Pittsburgh	1.70	1.45
Baltimore, Md.	2.00	1.80

The markets continue firm and active on old stock. Arrivals have been cleaned up daily and sales have been satisfactory to the shipper. However, stock should be moved quickly because southern shipments will be coming in more freely.

All shipments should be traced thru to destination in order to insure quick delivery. It must be remembered that just as soon as new potatoes come in more freely the bottom will drop out.



BUTTER

Detroit. Market strong and active. Creamery, Extra 42½c; Firsts, 41½c. The quality has been averaging up good and arriving in first class condition. Choice dairy butter in cartons selling around 40c to 42c.

Elgin, Ill. The markets have advanced on about all descriptions. The demand came from home business orders—storage—Government and the Allied Commissions. Bureau Markets reports storage holdings creamers butter June 1, 13,017,143 lbs., an increase of 28.1 percent compared with last year.



POULTRY

LIVE WT.	Detroit	Chicago	New York
Turkey	24-25	17-22	19-20
Ducks	30-32	21-25	29-30
Geese	15-16	13-15	17-18
Springers	27-28	27-28	27-29
Hens	29-30	27-29	28-30

No. 2 Grade 2 to 3 Cents Less

Receipts are a trifle heavier with no change in quotations with the exception of broilers. In fact the broiler market has been very uneven due to the large percentage of the stock running light and thin. Well fed plump broilers are bringing from 42c to 46c a pound.

(Continued on page 12)

—for all the farmers of Michigan.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

A Farm, Home and Market Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

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Independence Day

NEXT WEEK the American people will observe the one hundred and forty-third anniversary of their independence. That is to say that a few million people will crank up their automobiles, attend ball games, picnics, horseraces and noisy demonstrations. A few will go to church. Following the remarks of the silver-tongued orators, the audience will sing America and the Star Spangled Banner, as a matter of course, and the day will conclude with fire works and ice cream.

But that isn't observing Independence day; that's desecrating it. And 'tis a sad commentary upon the patriotism of the American people and their indifference to the precious traditions of the American nation that for one hundred and forty-two anniversaries they have commemorated the day that gave them liberty in such a loose and perfunctory manner. We have drunk so long from freedom's golden cup that the precious liquid has lost its power to thrill. We have looked upon it as an everlasting fountain that would never cease to flow. Why prostrate ourselves in annual appreciation of something that has become as much a part of our lives as the sun and the moon and the stars?

But every American citizen, no matter what his attitude has been in the past toward the Fourth of July, knows without any instruction that there are vital reasons why this coming Independence day shall be observed with solemnity and purposeful reverence. The foundations upon which rest the world's institutions of freedom are not as secure as they used to be. The democracy which we and other peoples have enjoyed for a varying period of years is being assailed by the mightiest military power that the evil genius of man ever conceived. Our liberty is in danger. Our property is in danger. Our families are in danger. Our persons are in danger. Of course, many of you do not believe it. But that only increases the danger.

The first duty that every American citizen owes to himself and country on this coming Independence day is to find an answer to this question, "what does this great international struggle mean to me and the future of my country?" If in the darkness of your mind you can't find a light upon this question you have a mighty poor appreciation of the blessings of democracy. On this coming Independence day there must be a rebirth of the spirit of Americanism. The minds of everyone should dwell upon the great principles of which our opportunities for self-government, for freedom of thought, speech and worship have been born. If we are to win this war, every American citizen must have a clear conception of what his duty is to his country, and a definite plan for performing that duty. Though he may not have a chance to join in singing the national anthem on this coming day of days, he who takes advantage of the memories which Independence day

should bring to the minds of all good citizens, to decide what he must do to help win the war,—and then do it,—is a more practical patriot than he who sings four stanzas of the national anthem and the next day turns down the War Savings Stamp committee.

Say, Mister, What is Your Wheat Worth?

WALTER CADY, a Washtenaw county farmer, refused to sell his wheat. It was seized and sold. A check for the amount, minus the cost of marketing the wheat, was tendered to Cady. He refused it. And now both the state and federal authorities are scratching their heads and trying to figure out how they're going to pay Cady for his wheat that has no doubt long since gone into the baker's oven.

Let's review this case. Congress passed a law giving the President the power to set a price on wheat. When the law was passed everyone, including many of the legislators who voted for it, believed that whatever price was fixed would be a minimum price. But it proved to be both a minimum and a maximum. Under that law, the President was authorized at his discretion to requisition wheat in farmers' hands, with the proviso that the owner of any wheat so requisitioned might, in the event of his being dissatisfied with the price paid, sue in the courts for what amount he believed himself entitled to.

And so Cady's wheat was taken. Maybe it should have been. For all we know he may be a German, a pro-German, a pacifist or all three combined. But if his heart is with the enemy, his case is for the secret service instead of the food administrator—which would be another story.

We've just been wondering lately, though, whether those who took Cady's wheat asked him how much it cost to grow it. We wonder if anybody even thought of whether the check that was handed to Mr. Cady was sufficient to pay him a profit on his wheat. If it was, well and good. Cady has no kick coming. If it wasn't—well, that's a matter for the courts.

BUT—what other than farm commodities on the face of the earth would be thus commandeered without due regard for the owner's profits? We know of no manufacturer of war supplies who is asked to sell or being forced to sell his product at a price possibly less than the cost of making it.

If any farmer has been forced to sell his wheat at less than it cost him to grow it—and there are many farmers who will lose money on wheat at \$2 per bushel—he should sue for the amount he believes his wheat is worth. In no other way except by civil action and court decision will the exact cost of growing a given lot of wheat be brought to light and the constitutionality of the law be tested.

Over in Kansas, under ideal wheat conditions, Jones may be able to grow wheat at \$2. But Smith, back east, while just as good a farmer as Jones, may not be able to grow wheat at \$2. Question: Shall the wheat of both Jones and Smith be seized and paid for on the same basis?

Seed that is Bearing Fruit

FOR SEVERAL YEARS the Western Michigan, the Northeastern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula Development Bureaus have been persistently advertising the truly remarkable agricultural resources of the respective sections which they represent.

Thousands of dollars have been spent in printed matter, in state fair exhibits, in traveling demonstrations. The gospel of northern Michigan agriculture has been spread over many states in the middle west and the eyes of hundreds of tenant farmers who had despaired of ever owning a farm of the high priced lands of their native states, have been turned toward the northern sections of Michigan. The natural grazing advantages of our cut-over lands have been preached thruout the entire west.

The seed thus planted has begun to bear fruit. During the past couple of weeks over a hundred thousand acres of northern Michigan lands have been leased for stock grazing

purposes and large numbers of half famished cattle are on their way to Michigan from the parched ranges of Texas and New Mexico. This is only the beginning of a nation-wide recognition of the value of Michigan's cut-over lands for grazing purposes. Real estate firms are turning their attention from urban and suburban properties to the undeveloped farming lands of northern Michigan, and despite the fact that the war naturally mitigates against any pronounced movement in real estate circles, it is confidently expected that vast tracts of these dormant lands will soon pass into hands that will put them to work.

Credit for whatever agricultural development takes place in the newer sections of Michigan must go to the development bureaus. In years past, it has been hard for them to show direct results of their work. The territory they cover is so large that the coming of a settler here and there passes almost unnoticed, altho he may add much to the potential wealth of the community. The settlement of the cut-over lands of Michigan has been going on slowly but steadily.

The increasing demand for food; the wearing out of the once fertile soils of the eastern and middle western states; the returning soldiers seeking agricultural occupation—will all be factors in the more rapid development of these lands.

The good work of the development bureaus should receive encouragement from every citizen interested in the state's growth. The state, too, thru its Public Domain Commission, should lend a hand in spreading broadcast the truth about the millions of acres of fertile lands now lying dormant and useless. Speed the day when these vast tracts of idle, untenanted acres, shall give up their virgin garb and in the hands of intelligent husbandmen yield up their richness in growing crops.

The statements made by Chairman Hurley of the shipping board in opposition to the "dry" amendment now pending, to the effect that the taking away of beer would cause discontent among the ship workers and decrease their efficiency, are not to go unchallenged. Detroit manufacturers who have operated their plants for sixty days under dry conditions and have observed their beneficial effects claim that prohibition has greatly increased the efficiency of industrial workers, produced greater unity and in every way accelerated the production of war material. A delegation of some of Detroit's leading manufacturers, including Henry Ford, will appear before the senate agricultural committee and urge that the Jones amendment be passed. Thus do the old, old arguments against prohibition vanish before the light of experience and common sense.

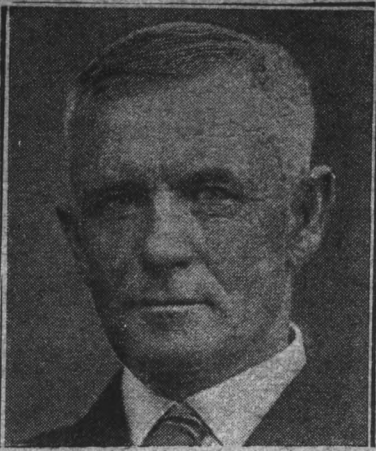
The banking fraternity of Michigan is being warned against the approach of the Non-Partisan League movement, and any effort of the League to establish itself in this state will be vigorously opposed. The rights of the farmers to organize politically for the purpose of bettering their economic conditions will be denied. Well, well, gentlemen, we appreciate your interest in protecting us from the "insidious influences" of the Non-Partisan League, and you need not fear that we will kick over the traces—yet. But a stitch in time saves nine, so better get busy now and help the farmers to solve some of their financial and marketing problems before they begin to suspect that your sudden interest in warning them of the dangers of Non-Partisan Leagueism is not altogether altruistic.

Dairymen have been hoping that the increased demand for ice cream, resulting from prohibition, would prove a big business in moving the milk surplus. But ice cream requires sugar, and sugar is scarce. Word comes from Lansing that the sugar supply for ice cream manufacture must be cut to 75 per cent, and it logically follows that the output of ice cream will suffer a similar diminution.

Introducing Uncle Rube Spinach

UNCLE RUBE Spinach who lives over Calhoun county way, has agreed to air his views on topics of interest to farmers in the columns of M. B. F. Uncle Rube is a farmer-writer-philosopher.

He has farmed most of his life; he has "writ"



a lot for the papers; and he has been philosophizing ever since he learned to talk. His opinions may not be yours, but anytime, you don't agree with Uncle Rube you are privileged to say so. Our subject

warns us to remind you that his real name is not Rube Spinach, but he says he took that for a pen name because he used to be so "green." He says if you don't like his name, he is willing to have it changed, and is open to your suggestions. Below is Uncle Rube's initial spasm. It isn't his best, but it will do for a starter.

ARE THE FARMERS GETTING A FAIR AND SQUARE DEAL?

BY RUBE SPINACH

Having Hooverized, liverized, scrimpnerized, starverized (nearly) jeopardized, (ourselves) until we've got so darned thin that if we have a pain in our body we can't tell whether its stomach ache or backache, all because Mr. Food Administrators have told us we should, we are wondering what its all about anyway.

Gosh all Friday! We've been told that we must eat substitutes and save the food—the real stuff you know, for our soldier boys and our allies and we've done it; we've used oleomargarine on barley bread, peanut butter on Jennycake, castor oil on our pancakes and a lot of other stuff equally as bad, on potatoes and things like that, just 'cause we have been told—oh so many times, that food would win the war—and all this time the sharks, the manufacturers of substitutes, have been working overtime to supply the demand for this darned stuff, while the good wholesome products of the farms have gone begging for a market. Now your Uncle Rube is just as patriotic as Mr. Hoover or any other man—is just as anxious to see old Kaiser's scalp and Germany whipped as anybody, but we can't see why the farmer should always be made the goat. The first thing our soldiers need after entering the service is food and the man who produces the necessary material from which the food is prepared, should receive first consideration.

What good are guns, ammunition, ships or soldiers if there is no food? And yet the Food Administration fixes a price on many farm products way below the cost of production, while manufacturers of almost every conceivable thing are untrammelled and can fix any price they choose and are waxing rich—are now rolling in wealth and still want more of the filthy lucre, while the farmers are called profiteers, money-grabbers, robbers and a lot of other choice names, when they are up against business propositions never dreamed of by any other class of business and have no voice in fixing the price on what they raise to sell or what they have to buy. What gets my goat and riles my inside workings is to read items like the following: "President Wilson has declared his opposition to further prohibition legislation until the Food Administration decides it is necessary to conserve foodstuffs." Well, by Gosh!! "Decides its necessary to conserve foodstuffs!!!" and here we've been eating a lot of things that should have been saved for the hogs, and our Food Administrator has not as yet decided it is necessary to conserve foodstuffs. Well, wouldn't that get ye? Why such a hullabaloo about substitutes? Is it to aid the makers of oleomargarine and other margerines? Are the food administrators trying to help out the makers of substitutes? Are they working for or against the farmers who are the hope of this or any other nation in times like these or at any other time for that matter? If this government wants food and really wants the farmers to do their best, then let the food dictators, by their works, show that they are interested in the farmers' business and, instead of trying to kill it, encourage a larger output of all farm products. Then furnish a market at fair prices and let "substitutes" come in as a last resort—some-

thing to fall back on when real food is no longer obtainable.

On account of the government dabbling in pinto beans and cutting our navy beans to a price below the cost of production, the bean crop in Michigan will be reduced 40 to 50 per cent; unless a higher price is fixed on wheat or a lower price on machinery, the output of wheat will be cut at least half. The deal potato raisers got last year will not have a tendency to a full acreage this year.

Oleomargarine is crowding out the dairy business, and probably before the season is over some substitute will be found for eggs and the poultry business will be a dead issue. And so it goes—the farmer is the goat, although he is doing all he can—daylight saving only affects him in one way. The hired help, especially during haying and harvesting, will be idle in the morning and quit at night just at the best time of day to work. But the farmer always works every hour of daylight and does his chores night and morning by lantern light. The farmers of Michigan can be depended on to do their darndest to help the government and will eat substitutes when substitutes are necessary; they will work every acre possible and are not asking that their boys be exempted from service, provided they can get other help, have bought bonds and subscribed liberally to all other funds—but, by ginger! they do ask for a square deal and as they are entitled to it, they should have what they ask for.

Our food dictators, not being farmers, know but little of farm conditions, and yet they fix a price on most everything raised on a farm and then advocate the use of substitutes to kill the market even at the fixed prices—no prices fixed on substitutes you know.

Now, to balance things up a little, just let a few good level headed farmers get together who know nothing about manufacturing, and fix a price on all manufactured goods—it would be just as reasonable as the prices fixed by the Food Administrator, wouldn't it? Oh, well, thank the Lord, there is, as yet, no known substitute for dandelion greens nor blue gills, so we are still living anyway. —Rube.

EDITORIALS BY OUR READERS

(This is an open forum where our readers may express their views on topics of general interest. Statements appearing in this column will not necessarily indicate our own editorial opinion. Farmers are invited to use this column.)

"Not Enough Land to Make a Farm!"

I notice with pleasure the letter in last week's issue inviting the discussion of the action of the directors of the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul in rejecting a loan (which had been favorably passed upon by our association and presumably

How Are You Saving to Buy War Savings Stamps?

We were very much pleased to receive the following letter from an Alma subscriber telling how he raised some extra money for War Savings Stamps. It suggests a valuable idea which we hope our readers will be quick to grasp. Even the most frugal sometimes waste. If there's a single thing about the farm that is going to waste or does not fill a useful place and it has a marketable value, sell it, or let the children, and invest the receipts in stamps. We urge every reader to write and tell us what he or she is doing to raise or save money for War Savings Stamps. investment.

I AM a reader of M. B. F. and could not get along without it. Am writing this to tell how I raised money for thrift stamps. You can print it if you like.

I was in my tool house today and seeing plow points laying in a pile wondered how much they would bring. Phoned down to our junk dealer to learn that iron is 60c per cwt. I loaded on a lot of old iron and it brought \$6.00, which I put into thrift stamps. I know of several farmers who have \$10 to \$15 worth of old iron. Now is the time to sell it and help Uncle Sam. The farmers don't miss the money but have a lot more room to store tools.—C. E. Burton, Alma, Mich.

passed by their own special examiners), on the ground that there was "not enough land to make a farm."

That ruling was certainly a poser for our association. After we had spent our time in appraisal and called a meeting of the association board to vote him in and he had paid \$6.00 for transportation of appraiser and other necessary expenses, to have the loan (which was a very desirable one) turned down because there was "not enough land to make a farm," when as a matter of fact, it was a neat little farm of 16 acres with house, barn, chicken house, garden and fruit. The land was of

the very best clay loam, high and level, well located and a delightful place to live. The borrower and his wife were young, had small children and were enthusiastic Gleaners. Just the type of people our association wants for membership.

Our idea of the matter is that in the terrific pressure on the St. Paul Bank for farm loans and the straits the people are in for wheat that the bank directors have decided to put all the available money into the larger loans where tractors and man-power saving can be used for the production of cereals at the least possible expense of man-power during the war. This of course means larger farms ranging from 400 to 1200 acres and to us is terrible thing to contemplate, for we always dread the factory farm. After the war is over and the associations begin to elect directors to the Federal Farm Loan Banks and the bonds have reached the investing people to an extent that there will be plenty of money at a low rate for agricultural development, then we will work tooth and nail to make the turning down of such loans as V. C. S.'s impossible.

We think the Federal Farm Loan system is a fine thing and we regret that instances of injustice like the one referred to are bound to creep in. This is the second one our association has experienced although the other was different.—J. C. S., Lawrence Farm Loan Association.

SENSE AND NONSENSE

GROWING WEATHER

Oh, why repine? The crops are fine, the oats, the prunes, the barley; our hay, we trust, will surely bust the kaisers. Bill and Charley. The wind that whoops and loops the loops, is multiplying rations, the rain and sun will can the Hun, and save the Allied nations. Where'er I gaze, I see men raise fine beets and peas and taters, and that will make the kaiser quake and jar a lot of traitors. The night dew wash the growing squash, refresh the yarbs and grasses; the sorghum vine is doing fine and we shall have molasses. The farmers say: "We work all day, and keep our plows a-humming, and raise the fruits that jolt the Teuts, and victory is coming. We will not stand for idle land, we'll till each perch and acre, and put a crimp in that big simp, old Bill, the war lord faker. We'll sow and reap, while idlers sleep, we'll waste no time in preaching; we'll ply our tools and push our mules until they bust their breeching." Our wheat and oats will get the goats of kaisers Carl and Billy; the beans we raise, the rape, the maize, will drive those kaisers silly. Our wheat is great, its green and straight, the stand is most surprising, and it will chill both Carl and Bill, and make them sick of kaising.—by Walt Mason in Canadian Countryman.

THE MAN ALWAYS "JUST GOING TO."

He was just going to help a neighbor when he died.
He was just going to pay a note when it went to protest.
He meant to insure his house, but it burned before he got around to it.
He was just going to reduce his debt when his creditors "shut down" on him.
He was just going to stop drinking and dissipating when his health became wrecked.
He was just going to introduce a better system into his business when it went to smash.
He was just going to quit work for awhile and take a vacation when nervous prostration came.
He was just going to provide proper protection for his wife and family when his fortune was swept away.
He was just going to call on a customer to close a deal when he found his competitor got there first and secured the order.—Dr. Orison Swett Marden in The New Success for May.

SHE WAS SILENCED

She glided into the office and approached the publisher's desk.
"I have a poem," she began.
"Well?" queried the publisher, with a look intended to annihilate.
"I have written a poem," she calmly repeated, "on 'My Father's Barn,' and—"
"Oh," interrupted the publisher, "you don't know how greatly I am relieved. A poem written on your father's barn? I was afraid it was written on paper and you wanted me to publish it. If I ever drive by your father's barn I'll stop and read it."

POOR THING!

She laid the still white form beside those which had gone before. Neither sob nor sigh forced its way from her heart, throbbing as tho it would burst. Suddenly a cry pierced the air—a heart-rending shriek! Then silence prevailed. Presently another cry, more terrible than the first arose. Then all was still save for a low gurgling which seemed to well up from her very soul. Quietly she rose and walked away. She will lay another egg tomorrow.

A PHILOSOPHER

"Before we were married, Henry," said the young wife reproachfully, "you always gave me the most beautiful Christmas presents. Do you remember?"
"Sure," said Henry cheerfully, "but, my dear, did you ever hear of a fisherman giving bait to a fish after he had caught it?"



THE FARM HOME

A Department for the Woman and Children of the Farm



Letters That Help

DEAR FRIENDS: I can't begin to tell you how much I appreciate the friendly, helpful letters that I have received from you since I took this department. Don't you think they have made us feel better acquainted with each other? I know they have made me feel that way, anyway. We all like to read other people's ideas and experiences. Each of us is prone to think that her thoughts are different from the thoughts of other people. It is hard to believe that anyone else in the world can be so utterly miserable or so completely happy, as we ourselves. We cannot as individuals conceive how anyone else could think the same thoughts or have the same daily experiences, yet they do; and the letters we are publishing in these columns reveal the great bond of sympathy that joins us one to another. After a discouraging day, it is sort of refreshing, isn't it, to read about someone else who has had a discouraging day? Somehow or other, we don't feel quite so sorry for ourselves.

My one great hope is that not a single reader of this page will neglect the opportunity to tell our other readers something of her daily experiences and her views on the big, vital subjects of life. Remember, I am going to give a dish drainer to every woman who tells about her household conveniences, while writers upon other subjects will receive a most cordial "thank you."

Affectionately,

PENELOPE.

Many Conveniences Make Light Work

DEAR PENELOPE:—I saw in M. B. F. that you wished that each one would write and tell how to make housework easier. I will tell you about my house.

In the first place a woman must have a good husband, not necessarily an angel, but just a common good man. We have lived on Grumble Corners most of our married life until two years ago when we moved on Thanksgiving street. First he had it all and I had nothing. Now we divide. We have a small house, five rooms and five of us. I will commence up stairs and come down. We have no closets, so John procured some boxes from the store one the length of my skirts, one the length of our two boys' suits and the little girls' dresses; covers were made for these and hinges were put on and the outside was covered with cretonne and inside lined with heavy white paper. After ironing, clothes are laid out full length in boxes and so are the family clothes all laid away in each box and are never dusty or mussed up. My boys always attend to their own suits, and my girl the same. Blankets are used for sheets on the children's beds. My parlor is just an ordinary room with a common carpet that is not spoiled if you walk on it; we do not use it much but Sunday, as we are busy all week, so that requires little work. The dining room is large, used as a living room; white curtains to the windows, always some flowers, linoleum on the floor, so boys have all the fun on it they want to. We do not eat in the dining room only when we have company, so not much work there. The last is the kitchen—a large room. We eat there most of the time. Dining table has castors on; when a meal is to be gotten this table is pushed to cupboard where it is set ready to eat from, then put back to place until victuals are ready to put on table when it is pushed to a place by the stove and victuals put on; then we put it back and all is ready, and I am not too tired by running back and forth to eat. A high stool is used when washing dishes also to iron. A low rocker is used to sit in to peel vegetables. High windows are made so I can have all the wall space I need and it is cooler as heat goes up and the windows being about shoulder high your head is always kept cool, which is very important in house work. Linoleum on the floor also so I have little or no scrubbing. My cabinet is close to stove, also dish table that has castors also and is wheeled to where I need it. We have no sink so a commode that was bought at a sale for 50c was painted and used as a wash stand. The bottom was used to put kettles and other articles more or less sightly. A roller towel near by is used. Cupboard shelves and tables are all covered with oil cloth so there are no dirty papers to change, so less work. Wood work is all painted a deep color so no finger marks show. Walls are kalsomined a buff once a year.

Communications for this page should be addressed to Penelope, Farm Home Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Washings are usually heavy on a farm and oh, those ironings. I can remember when a girl at home my mother would iron half the night. I hope she may never see this letter. Clothes are all changed Saturday or Sunday, washed Monday, ironed Tuesday and mended. Use a good washing powder. Soak clothes in water until dishes are washed. Don't let anyone make you believe you can wash without boiling, for you can't unless your clothes are not dirty. My clothesline is double and a pulley at each end, so I can stand in one place and hang up or take down without walking so far. I never iron sheets or towels of any kind. Children's clothes for every-day wear are all hung by the shoulders and are not ironed. It very seldom takes over two hours to do my ironing so less work on wash day. I always prepare my dinner while getting breakfast; usually a kettle of beans or some good soup so it takes but a few minutes to get dinner on. Baking day is Saturday. In making cookies always make a double batch as they last a week. Also bread cake is made the same as cookies using different fillings or plain. Most always make pudding for pies as it is easier and I am real lazy on work. This baking lasts nearly a week; if not we go without until next Saturday comes again. O yes, my cellar and ice box! We never have ice so our pump has to do that as it is cemented

Beauty and Time

*THE rose in the garden slipped her bud,
And she laughed in the pride of her youthful blood.*

*As she thought of the Gardner standing by—
"He is old—so, old! And soon he must die!"*

*THE full Rose waxed in the warm June air,
And she spread and spread till her heart lay bare;*

*And she laughed once more as she heard his tread—
"He is older now—he will soon be dead!"*

*BUT the breeze of the morning blew, and found
That the leaves of the blown Rose strewed the ground;*

*And he came at noon, that Gardner old,
And raked them gently under the mould.*

*AND I wove the thing to a random rhyme;
For the Rose is Beauty; the Gardner, Time.*

—AUSTIN DOBSON in Chicago Tribune

on all four sides of curbing. Some shelves are made next to bottom and there you are with a trap door at the top. Butter in the summer will be so hard that you will have to melt it. My cellar is an out-door affair with two doors so it is easy to go into even in a storm. This is a letter for poor farmers wives only they will ask how did you get so many things. Mostly from cream checks and eggs and some from dressmaking.

Last year I helped my husband harvest 15 acres of hay, 10 acres of beans, and 15 acres of grain because I did not have to spend all my time in the house, so saved a man's wages and board. Did I get the saved money? It was put in the bank to help buy a car.

Could give you some choice Hoover recipes also sewing and making over things, as my sister says, out of nothing. If this letter is not thrown in the waste basket I may come again.—Mrs. E. G., Hesperia.

Material Things Cannot Satisfy.

DEAR PENELOPE:—I am interested in the seeming predicament of our "self-imprisoned" sister. In dealing with and handling the goods of this world so much, we are apt to forget the spiritual Father who requires us to be as little children in our humility, our love, our faith in his promises. Let us not forget that all real life is spiritual and the quickening of the spirit alone renews us and gives us wisdom and light to see and feel the beauties and realities of life, putting interest into the seeming commonplace. Emerson says, "there is no horizon that is not full of beauty, and no horizon looks the same from day to day."

It is the walls of belief and faith in material things which imprisons us. When physically imprisoned by his country, Bunyan's spirit could

not be fettered but lives forever in "Pilgrims' Progress."

I know of no way our sister's life can be made harmonious other than to turn to the source of all life, our common Father.

Would the following poem be of use to her? I hope so:

HUMILITY

BY ETHEL W. DENNIS.

*I pondered long and prayed to understand
The deeper meaning of humility;
Asked that its presence might enrich my life
And from vain pride and boasting set me free.*

*And soon I stood beside a window where
The sunlight streamed like banners fair and bright;*

*And as I gazed with heart aglow, there came
A tiny mote that floated into light.*

*When lo! a miracle was brought to pass,—
No longer dull and colorless, it shone
As though it were a living fire.*

Transfigured with a radiance not its own.

*But even as I watched, it floated on,
Leaving of all its brilliant hues no trace
Like myriads of its kind, invisible,
Robbed of the glorifying light's embrace.*

*I thank Thee, Father, for the lesson clear,—
I have no power undervived from Thee;
And glorious companion—truth—I can
Do all things through the Christ which strengtheneth me.*

—J. S., Birch Run, Michigan.

Mother

THE story of mother has never yet been told. To me she is the miracle of creation. No man could stand what the average mother willingly goes thru for her children. He is too selfish, too bound up in his own interests to make such sacrifices as she does. And then, after all the years of patient drudgery, self-denial, anxiety and waiting, the sons in whom all her hopes are centered will often go away from mother and very soon utterly forget her. Oh, the pity of it all, the crime of it all, the cruelty of it all! It is impossible to account for such heartlessness, such ingratitude, for the infliction of so much pain where so much love is due.—Dr. Orison Swett Marden in *The New Success* for May.

Food Administration Recipes

OATMEAL MUFFINS

One cup milk, tablespoon fat, two tablespoons syrup, one egg, one teaspoon salt, four teaspoons baking powder, half cup wheat flour, one and one-quarter cups oatmeal.

Sift the salt, baking powder and the flour together, mix in the oatmeal. Add to the cup of milk, the melted fat, syrup and beaten egg. Combine these two mixtures stirring lightly without beating. Bake about 30 minutes in a moderately hot oven. Use granulated oatmeal or put rolled oats through food chopper.

TURKISH RICE

One cup of well washed rice, two tablespoons butter half an onion two cups tomato pulp, teaspoon salt, half cup grated cheese, a little red pepper, a half cup hot water.

Mix liquids and season in top of double boiler; add rice, steam until liquid is absorbed; add cheese and butter and put in hot serving dish. Sprinkle with chopped parsley. Serve very hot.

MILK-VEGETABLE SOUP

One quart milk (skim milk may be used), 2½ tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons butter or margarine or other fat, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups thoroughly cooked vegetable finely chopped, mashed or put through a sieve. Spinach, peas, beans, potatoes, celery, or asparagus make good soups. Stir flour into melted fat and mix with cold milk. Add the cooked vegetable and stir over the fire until thickened. If soup is too thick, add a little water or milk.

RICE PUDDING

One quart milk, third cup rice, third cup sugar, half cup raisins or chopped dates, half teaspoon salt, eighth teaspoon ground nutmeg or cinnamon. Wash the rice and mix all together, and bake three hours in a very slow oven, stirring now and then at first. This may be made on top of the stove in a double boiler, or in a fireless cooker. Any coarse cereal may be used in place of rice.

OAT AND CORN FLOUR BREAD.

(50 per cent ground rolled oats; 50 per cent corn flour). One cup liquid, 2 to 4 tablespoons fat, 4 tablespoons syrup, 2 eggs, 6 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1½ cups (5 ounces) corn flour, 1½ cups (5 ounces) ground rolled oats.

Summer Styles

No. 8859—Boy's blouse, cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. For the popular khaki blouse all the boys are wearing this style is just what one needs. It is easily made as it is the simple shirtwaist style, being gathered with a tape at the lower edge. There is a simple closing at center front turned back cuffs and a roll collar of same material.

No. 8856—Child's apron. These little slip-on aprons serve either as a dress or an apron. For hot

days they are very comfortable for a dress and are so simply made. The little yoke is one-piece, being slashed at center front if necessary. The skirt is a straight two-piece section, being gathered onto the yoke. A narrow belt is attached to each side of front section and it buttons at the back. This pattern comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years.

No. 8882—Ladies shirt waist. A simple afternoon blouse may be made in this style with very little expense or work. White voile, lawn or any desired material may be used for the body of the blouse and make the collar and cuffs in a pretty shade of blue or pink. The fullness is added by gathering the fronts at the shoulders. The collar is cut square in the back with long points in front which are slipped through two slashes in each side of the front.

No. 8853—Ladies house dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches. A pattern as well adapted to fleshy women as the more slender forms. The simple shirtwaist style is used in the waist, with side closing, forming a square neck. The skirt is six gored with panel front and pockets are stitched at each side of the front panel. By making the pockets, collar, cuffs and belt of contrasting material, the plainest of calicoes or percales make very attractive house dresses. Gingham is no longer considered house dress material, but is used for street wear, in fact one of the most popular materials seen in the summer frocks.

No. 8883—Ladies two gored skirt. For one or two dollars the person who can make her own skirts may have a very good looking afternoon or street skirt. I have one which cost me 85c, and I wear it more than any other dress. I used a two gored pattern similar to 8883, which front gore is fitted and back gore is gathered onto a slightly raised waist line. My skirts are 36 inches long, so I bought two and one-half yards and turned a three inch hem, which left me one-third of a yard for pockets and belt. My material was white ratine, 25c a yard. One may buy lineen for .25c a yard also, one yard wide. On the pockets I used fine pearl buttons—ten cents a dozen—and paid 12c for my belting. The pockets in the illustration are lined with a different material and slashed and turned back to show the other color. This idea is very pretty used on a skirt of heavy suiting of silk, but I do not consider it practical for wash material. This pattern is cut in sizes 16 and 18 years and 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure.

No. 8867—Misses or small womens dress. The jumper style is used a



Price of patterns ten cents each. Address: Farm Home Dept., Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

great deal this year, especially for misses. The over blouse is separate, and it closes at the left shoulder and under the arm. The skirt is gathered to the slightly raised waist line. Contrasting material is usually used for the sleeve and roll collar. If a plain material, as linen, serge or jersey is used, very popular effect may be added by braiding a design across the bodice. But if made of a plaid or striped material no trimming is needed. The pattern comes in sizes 16, 18, and 20 years.

Items of Interest to Women

The French Union for Woman Suffrage sent a memorial to President Wilson expressing the hope that he would do his utmost to bring about the vote for the women in this Republic. The President's reply was most emphatic. He said in part, "The full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world for which we are striving, and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage." No endorsement could be stronger than those words of the President.

Captain Helen Bastedo, head of the Motor Corps of America, took with her from New York eight squads of her command to give a corps infantry drill in Montreal. The Motor Corps has 300 members and 16 ambulances. The women in the various squads acquitted themselves with signal credit when received by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. Women voters in New York were elated over the showing made by members of their sex who are literally "carrying on" in patriotic spirit and application.

Port Huron, Mich., will have a women's department of the Chamber of Commerce. This department will be represented in the Member's Council by a Committee headed by a vice chairman. All the work of direct interest to the women of the city will be handled by the women's department.

Every women's organization in the city has been invited to send a representative who will be included in the department. A voice in the City Council is but the initial step toward a vote in all affairs of government.

Mrs. Minnie M. Whitney has been elected president of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. She is the first woman to hold this presidential office in any state. She is an instructor in the Kansas City College of Pharmacy.

Hundreds of women of the British army auxiliary corps are working in France, some in the bases and others in country quarters near the base towns. They are paid in addition to their salaries a bonus for time of service.

Miss Gladys Barnett, just out of school and still in her teens, has been appointed a deputy sheriff in Washington county, Ind. She is an expert rifle shot and handles an automobile with skill.

A report of the United States Department of Labor says that the wages offered women are less than those paid men and are not high enough to attract women except in favorable locations.

The United States has but one woman in congress, Denmark has five in its upper house and four in the lower house of its parliament.

What the Neighbors Say!

I like the paper very much.—John M. Bennett, Arenac county.

We think well of your paper.—J. H. Stoops, Benzie county.

I am ever for M. B. F.—Harry Freeman, Allegan county.

I am interested in your paper and will renew again.—Albert Kolbe, Oceana Co.

I like your paper and think it a boon to Michigan farmers.—Wm. Frede, Newaygo county.

Wishing all success to M. B. F. and its worthy supporters.—R. L. Severes, Osceola county.

WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

My Dear Boys and Girls: Once more I must disappoint you. The Doo Dads whom I told you about in the last issue left Canada last week for Mount Clemens and promised to be here sure to make their bow in this week's M. B. F., but they have not arrived here yet. I don't know what could have happened to them. Of course it is a long, hard journey and maybe some of them got sick on the way. If so, old Doc. Sawbones' medicine will fix them up and they will be coming along soon.

I suppose all boys and girls like to draw. Some of you are regular little artists, I'll bet. It's easy to draw birds and trees and chickens and things like that, if you only know how to go about it. Look at the owl on this page and see if you can draw one like him. Practice up on this owl, and then draw some kind of a picture of your own and send to me. For the best picture drawn by a boy or girl under 15 years of age, I will give a thrift stamp. I would prefer to have you draw pictures of the animals or the scenery on your farm. Try it, won't you?

This week I got a lot more letters from my boy and girls.

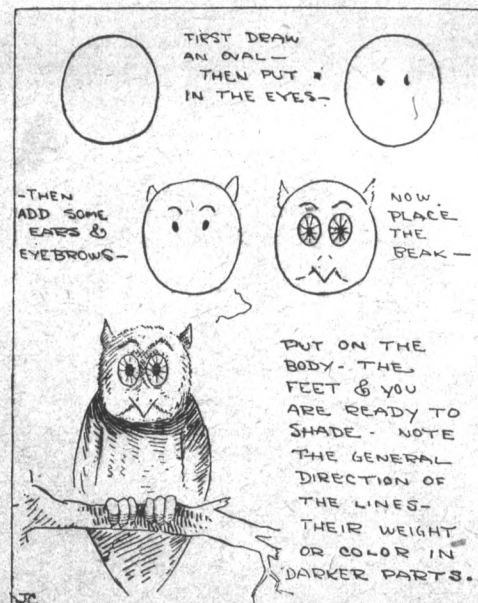
Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am very glad that you are going to have a department in the M. B. F. for the boys and girls. I will enjoy writing to you and also reading the letters from others. I am 14 years old. Will I be "barred out?" I hope not.

I think puzzles are fine for children's department. They are something to entertain and usually to think about. I think a puzzle or two would make an interesting page. Poems are alright but I do not like them as well as I do the other things. Another thing we could do would be to write a story about a picture that was printed in our department. I like riddles and picture illustrated puzzles better than "cut-outs," they are generally simple. Jokes would be good too. After it was nicely started fun might represent our department.

I will (and do) help my mother with the housework and in the garden and

I am sorry that I haven't the space to publish them all in this issue, but they will be printed some time. I hope all of you who haven't written me yet will do so. And don't forget to suggest a name for our page.

With love from AUNT PENELOPE



take care of the little chickens. We like the M. B. F. very much. I passed the 8th grade this year. We have 6 cows and when another has a calf I shall name it Tessibel or Tess for short. We have a cream separator. Our cows are all Jerseys. We like them better than any other breed because they are great cream producers. Our cows are gentle and I like them very much. Their names are Molly, Fawny, Peggy, Pinkie, Rosie and Jessie.

There are many little things that I would like to tell you about but not this time. Please say in your next letter the age limit.—Ethelyn Wheaton, Shiloh, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw your letter to the boys and girls asking them to write you a letter.

I like stories about children and ani-

mals on your page that you are going to start for the little folks. I like some poems and puzzles. I like it when children write to your page. I am 12 years old. I live on a 145-acre farm. We are going to raise all the crops we can this summer. I and my sister Bernice are going to help our mamma with the housework and with her garden. I wash dishes for mamma and help her cook sometimes.

We have six cows, two yearling cattle and two calves. I milk two cows each night and two cows each morning. The breed of our cattle are Jersey and Durham and one of our cows is part Holstein.

I lead one of our horses to the pasture most every morning and go and get him at night. I think that we ought to do all that we can to help the Allies to win the war. We can help by giving to the Red Cross and buying war savings stamps. We can also help by raising food.—Mary Clark, Walkerville, Mich.

Dear Penelope:—I am going to write you a letter as you wished for.

My papa and mamma have been taking the M. B. F. for a long time. I named my cow Daisy. Don't you think that is a good name?

We have four cows, one is a new cow, and we have two calves. One I named Betsy and the other Boliver. The breed of our cows is Holstein. I like the stories and puzzles best of all. I am going to help with the crops and garden and in the house. I suppose lots of other little children and big children will write to you too. I guess I will have to close for this time.—Marion Kellogg, North Star, Mich.

Dear Miss Penelope:—I live on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. We have five cows, three Holsteins, one Jersey and one red cow. I do not know what breed she is. Their names are Jersey, Muley, Queen, Jenny and Mary, and we have four horses, two colts and about thirty hens, thirteen little chickens and have four hens setting. Have one old hog with three little pigs. We had ten but she killed seven of them.

I will not do very much till fall, but I am looking over beans to plant. In the fall I will pull beans and help get the hay in the barn. My father owns quite a big farm. We sell cream to the resorters every other night. The name of the resort is the Fisherman's Paradise. I have nine brothers and sisters besides myself. My father rents another lot besides ours. I would like short stories or puzzles. The name of the cow is Belle.—Nora Wilson, Bellaire, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I like stories about children and animals and puzzles. I like pictures of children and animals. My sister and I wash dishes for mamma. I bring in wood every night. I am ten years old and I and my sister Blanche, who is five years old, gather the eggs every night and we are to have a rooster this fall to sell for pay for gathering the eggs. I intend to use the money to buy Christmas presents. I bring the cows from the pasture every evening and help take them out in the morning. I help mamma about the garden work. I and my sister Mary have a quarter of an acre of potatoes of our own to care for.—Bernice Clark.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I saw the cow puzzle in the M. B. F. last week. We live on a farm and have 80 acres. We have 3 cows and 4 calves. I herd the cows night and morning. We have two acres of sugar beets and I work in them. I help mamma make her garden. We have 15 tomato plants planted. About 6 acres of beans planted and have three hogs. I help tend the chickens.

I go to school and am in the 5th grade. I am eleven years old. I like to go to school. So will close for this time.—Mable Adams, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I have got the cow put together. I will name her Pet. We have five cows and six calves. We get between \$8 and \$9 a week for cream. I am going to help my father and mother in the garden and help win the war, pick raspberries, blackberries, huckleberries, feed the chickens, feed the calves and gather the eggs and milk the cows. We get 28c a dozen for eggs. I love to read stories and look at pictures. I live on the farm about four and one-half miles southwest of Schoolcraft. I will close.—Viola Granger, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I am a little girl 10 years old. I live in a rented house. I have one sister and two brothers. We have a garden and a large front yard. We have a gray Jersey cow. I have a heifer calf and my brother has one too. We pasture them in the front yard. We have an incubator setting with 153 eggs in it. I help mamma turn the eggs. We have 73 little chicks. We have only 12 old hens and a rooster. We have Leghorn chickens. Papa is farming 40 acres on shares and gets one-third.—Mable N. Peak, Hopkins, Mich.

Dear Aunt Penelope:—I will give the cow a nice name which is Rosie. We have four cows, their names are Lily, Ella, Freckles and Whitefoot. My papa does not run the farm. My brother-in-law rents. He has a Butterfly separator. I will have to stop and wash dishes.—Vesta Keigery, Coloma, Mich.

Dear Penelope:—I saw the cut-out cow that you had in the M. B. F. and thought I would put it together. I gave her the name of Bess. We have six cows on our farm and two calves. They are the Durham breed.—Hilda R. Shafer, St. Clair, Mich.

Dear Penelope:—I have put that cow together for you. We have seven cows and have a DeLaval separator. Our breed of cows is Durham and Jersey.—Lorraine Vanderburg, Kalamazoo, Mich.

MARKET FLASHES

(Continued from Page 7)



EGGS

Receipts are fair and in good demand and the market is higher. Best current receipts, 35c; choice selects whites, 36 to 37 cents in cartons, Detroit basis. Chicago is firmer, prices ranging about one cent under Detroit.

Feed

The movement is very slow at this season of the year. Buyers who have made a practice of contracting for supplies early in the season are not doing so this season. This is due to the fact that the government is liable to set the prices for feed and they do not want to be loaded up with a lot of high priced contract feed.

However, a campaign will soon be started which will be worked in connection with the Food Administration to inaugurate an educational campaign among farmers to induce them to purchase their winter's supply of feed-stuffs now when freight conditions are not so congested and avoid the confusion that existed last year.

We are of the opinion that the price will be properly gaged by the time feedstuffs are on the market and when that time comes every farmer should be prepared to buy at least part of his requirements. We know of many cases where orders were placed last January and February that are on the books as unfilled orders.

Wool

Because of the fact that it has come to our attention that some of the local dealers in the Middle West have been confused by the publication of both the basic prices established by the government on wool, as of July 30, 1917, clean, scoured basis, and the price of issue to manufacturers, which are some 7 1/4% higher than the July 30 prices, generally speaking, we reprint in full herewith the basis prices, clean scoured basis, established by the gov-

ernment, as the trading basis upon which the new clip wools of the country are to be sold.

To obtain the greasy equivalent of for the prices here given, multiply the scoured cost by the yield (i. e., if wool shrinks 60 per cent, say, for a good lot of unwashed Ohio delaine, multiply \$1.85 by .40 which gives 74 cents for a good lot of Ohio delaine) which is the greasy quotation we give for this grade on the Boston market.

Of course the country dealer will have to allow for the fact that his purchases are not graded; that the grower must pay freight, moisture shrinkage, interest to arrival date in distribution center and his own 1 1/2 cents a pound commission, all to be deducted from the greasy value of the wool he buys.

Valuation as of July 30, 1917, in Ohio and similar, including New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia, Michigan, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

	Basic Clean Scoured	Choice	Average
Fine delaine	\$1.85		
Fine clothing	\$1.75	1.70	
Half-blood staple ...	1.68		
Half-blood clothing ..	1.60	1.62	
Three-eighths staple ..	1.45		
Three-eighths clothing ..	1.42		
Quarter-blood staple ..	1.32		
Quarter-blood clothing ..	1.30		
Low quarter-blood ..	1.17		
Common and braid ..	1.07		

Live Stock Letters

Detroit.—Cattle receipts have been running larger than they have for some time. Prices have averaged lower. Country buyers bought freely and a large number of feeders were taken back to the country. Now is the time to buy feeders as the picking is good. Dry feed cattle are in good demand and the only kind in the cattle line that sold without any reduction in the prices. Good milch cows are also in fair demand and sold at the old prices. Best heavy steers averaged \$15@16; handy weight butcher steers, \$11.50@13; mixed steers and heifers, \$11.00@13; handy weight and light butchers, \$7.50@8.50; butcher cows, \$8.00@9.00; canners and cutters, \$6.50@7.00; feed-

ers, \$10.00@13.00; milkers and springers ranged all the way from \$60.00@120.00.

Sheep and lambs run steady, receipts light. Fancy spring lambs sold as high as \$19.00; best lambs, \$17.00; fair, \$15.00@16.00; common, \$10.00@14.00; sheep, fair to good, \$10.00@11.00; culls \$5.00@7.00.

Hogs, market barely steady. Mixed lots selling from \$16.00@16.50; pigs, \$16.50@17.00.

Veal calves—market strong, medium grades selling from \$16.00@17.00; fair to medium grades ranged from \$10.00@16.00.

Dressed veal scarce and demand is strong. Best No. 1 veal selling from 23c@24c; medium grades according to quality and appearance, 17c@18c.

East Buffalo.—Receipts of cattle on Monday, 205 cars, including 15 cars of Canadians and 46 cars left from last week's trade. Trade opened 50c lower on medium weight and weighty steer cattle which were in very light supply; butcher steers and handy weight steers sold \$1.50 to \$2.00 per cwt lower than last week; fat cows and heifers sold \$1.50 to \$2.00 per cwt lower than last week; bulls of all classes sold from 50 to \$1.00 lower; canners and cutters were in moderate supply, sold 50c lower than last week; fresh cows and springers were in very light supply, sold \$10.00 to \$15.00 per head lower; stockers and feeders were in moderate supply, sold from \$1.00 to \$1.50 lower than last week; yearlings were in moderate supply, sold \$2.00 lower. At the close of the market about 75 cars of cattle went over unsold.

With 35 cars of fresh cattle and 40 cars of hold overs on sale Tuesday, the market was at a standstill.

The receipts of hogs Monday were 40 cars or 6400 head. The market was steady to strong with the bulk of the hogs selling at \$17.40; yorkers, \$17.40@17.50; pigs, \$17.75@18.00; roughs, \$15.00@15.25.

The receipts of hogs Tuesday were 4000 head, and the market opened 10 to 15c lower on the yorkers and mixed hogs which sold from \$17.25@17.40; and 25 to 40c lower on pigs and lights which sold from \$17.50@17.75; heavy hogs sold all the way from \$17.25@17.30; roughs, \$15.00@15.25; stags, \$10.00@12.00.

The receipts of sheep and lambs on Monday were called 1400 head. The market was very slow and spring lambs and yearling lambs suffered a heavy decline of \$2.00 to \$3.00 per cwt. Spring lambs sold from \$18.00@19.00; and one little bunch sold for \$20.00; yearling lambs sold from \$14@15.50; and one little bunch sold at \$16.50 and one bunch at \$17.00 early in the morning; cull yearling lambs sold from \$12@13.50; ewes sold from \$11.00@12.00. There were several bunches that went over unsold.

The receipts of sheep and lambs on Tuesday were about 600 head. The lamb market opened 50c lower. Spring lambs sold from \$17.50@18.50; yearling lambs, \$15.00@16.00; wethers were quoted from \$12.50@13.00; ewes sold from \$11.00@12.00.

We quote: Choice to prime weighty steers, \$17.00@17.75; medium to good weighty steers, 16.00@16.50; plain and coarse weighty steers, \$14.50@15.00; choice to prime handy weight and medium weight steers, 13@13.50; fair to good handy weight and medium weight steers, 11.50@12.00; choice to prime yearlings, 14@14.50; fair to good yearlings, 13.00@13.50; medium to good butcher steers, 11.00@11.50; fair to medium butcher steers, \$10.00@10.50; good butcher heifers, 10.00@10.50; fair to medium butcher heifers, \$9.00@9.50; good to choice fat cows, \$9.50@10.00; medium to good fat cows, \$8.50@9.00; fair to good medium fat cows, \$8.00@8.50; cutters and common butcher cows, \$7.00@7.50; canners, \$6.25@6.75; good to choice fat bulls, \$10.00@10.50; medium to good fat bulls, \$9.00@9.50; good light and thin bulls, \$7.50@8.00; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$10.00@10.50; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, \$9.00@9.50; common to fair stock and feeding steers, \$8.00@8.50; good to choice fresh cows, and springers, \$80.00@100.00; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$65@75.00.

LIVE STOCK MOVEMENT FOR MAY

Decreased receipts of cattle and increased receipts of hogs and sheep at 60 markets during May feature the monthly stockyard report just issued by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. Cat-

tle receipts decreased 105,758 from the May figures, 1917, this being the first decrease in comparative receipts during the past twelve months. Hog receipts increased 37,330 and sheep increased 100,539 in May, 1918, compared to May, 1917.

SHIPMENTS AND SLAUGHTER

Total shipments of hogs and sheep at 50 markets show increases for May of 175,514 and 97,681, respectively. Shipment of stockers and feeders show large increases in the cases of hogs and sheep the figures at 39 markets indicating increases of 122 per cent for hogs and 45.8 per cent for sheep. Decreases in the number of animals slaughtered at 48 markets are shown in the case of cattle and hogs.

Receipts at 60 markets in May, 1918, and May, 1917, the figures for 1918 being given first were: cattle, 1,858,313,391; sheep, 1,146,503—1,045,964. Total shipments at 50 markets were: cattle, 772,307—776,796; hogs, 1,071,573—896,059; sheep, 452,089—354,408. Slaughter figures at 48 markets were: cattle, 1,075,112—1,155,107; hogs, 2,269,610—2,404,441; and sheep, 619,449—600,350. Shipments of stockers and feeders at 59 markets were: cattle, 448,573—402,776; hogs at 25 markets 63,532—28,624; and sheep at 26 markets, 141,611—97,145.

Receipts and shipments of horses and mules at 47 markets decreased in May, 1918, compared to May, 1917, the figures being, 1918 figures first, receipts, 35,520—63,953; shipments, 34,554—64,275.

WILL STORE NEW WHEAT

Following the return of the Federal Food Administration in New York from the conference in Washington, the Federal Food Board announced on June 1 for the Food Administration that it is the intention of Administrator Hoover to store away every grain of the new wheat crop that can possibly be saved against lean crops in the future.

"With the arrival of a large harvest," said Mr. Hoover, in a message to the New York Food Board, "some of the most inconvenient restrictions can no doubt be modified. But if we are honest with ourselves we will maintain restrictions requiring the use of some substitutes, both domestic and commercial; we will continue the requirement of high milling extraction and the elimination of the non-essential use of and waste in flour and bread."

"Tis worth remembering the famine in Egypt and that a little governmental foresight does not require any illuminating dream to anticipate that so long as the war lasts, with its increasing drafts for soldiers and munitions workers, the world will steadily produce less food. If we are wise, a great harvest will mean the willing building up of a great national reserve."

BETTER DAIRYING METHODS HELP THE FARMER

High prices of feed have led dairy farmers to give more consideration to the kind of cows they keep. We take the following paragraphs from the Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1917:

"The profitable dairy cow helps to feed our armed forces and will help us win the war, but the low producing, unprofitable scrub is little better than a slacker. The unprofitable cow may enjoy perfect health and have a large appetite; she may even belong to one of the best cow families, but if she is not an economical producer, she should be converted into meat."

"The present, however, is not the time to dispose of dairy herds; rather it is the time to enlarge and improve them."

"The city, the country, and the army need more dairy products; the dairy cow also assists greatly in maintaining permanent soil fertility; and the carefully selected, well bred, well fed dairy cow may still be kept at a profit. Let our slogan, therefore, be: Careful selection, intelligent breeding and skillful feeding."

We like your paper very much and hope you will continue it.—Grant Stratton, Benzie county.

We like the paper very much and would not be without it.—Bert D. Miller, St. Joseph county.

It is a hummer and don't you forget it. Long life to the paper called Michigan Business Farming.—Glen R. Hunter, Otsego county.

—to YOU who are not already subscribers to this live, independent farmers weekly

We want you to join hands with the thinking business farmers of old Michigan!

We ask you to add your name to our rapidly growing list of the real men and women on the farms of Michigan who are through this aggressive medium standing for their rights to a fair profit on every farm product and a fair chance at the market place!

We believe that any man or woman who farms in this state can by reading Michigan Business Farming each week, follow every development which concerns the farmers of this state and through the medium of our market section, sell every pound or bushel of what you produce this year at a higher price than would be possible if you depended on market quotations, etc., which are not written from the farmer's side of the fence!

Already, as you doubtless know, thousands of farmers in Michigan swear by M. B. F. and would not be without its weekly counsel and advice for many times the \$1-per-year which we ask for it.

We do not offer premiums, club with other papers or devise special schemes to induce you to subscribe—nor do we need to!

We stop your subscription the day it expires and offer to return the amount of your unexpired term at any time if you are not more than satisfied!

We need the help and support of every thinking farmer who believes in what we are fighting for AND WE ASK YOU TO LEND A HAND by writing your name and address on the coupon below so that you may not miss any of the important issues during the coming season.

You can send your dollar now or later-after-harvest, but the important thing is to use this coupon NOW, while it is in your mind!

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I enclose a dollar-bill herewith () Mark X
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County Crop Reports

Genesee (Central)—Farmers very busy this week cultivating corn and beans and also planting beans and potatoes. Corn is looking pretty good altho cut-worms are destroying some fields. Beans that are up are looking good, but the largest acreage is not up yet; some farmers having just planted the past few days and others who are just fitting up their ground. The weather has been too hot and dry and we have not had any rain for some time. Crops need rain very badly and the ground is getting so dry that it is hard to work. Farmers are selling wool and live stock. Several farmers have cut their alfalfa during the past week. Prices offered at Flint, June 19: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.60; oats, 80; rye, 1.60; hay, \$16@20; beans, 8.50 cwt.; red kidney beans, \$11; potatoes, 50c bu.; cabbage, 2c. lb.; hens, 17; springers, 20; dairy butter, 35; creamery, 42; eggs, 35@36; sheep, 9@10; lambs, 14@15; hogs, 16; beef steers, 9@10; beef cows, 4.50@8; veal calves, 9@11; wool, 65.—C. W. S., Fenton, June, 20.

Tuscola (Central)—Farmers are sowing buckwheat, cultivating corn and beans and getting ready for hay. Hay will be a light crop here. Beans are looking good; corn very poor. The weather is too cold and dry for crops to do well. Soil very hard and dry. Some hogs were taken to market this week but no cattle. We are holding nothing we can sell. Help is in big demand just now in the beets at \$2.50 a day. We can get no one but boys at that. Some farmers are rebuilding and reshingling their barns. Shortage in beef results in drastic order from County Food Administrator not to eat beef more than four times a week and only one meal a day at that. Frost hit beans and corn in some parts night of June 20 but can't say how bad at this writing. Prices offered at Caro, June 20: Wheat, \$2.00; corn, 1.75; oats, 70; rye, 1.50; hay, 14@16; barley, 2.50 cwt; straw, 7.00; beans, 7.00 cwt; potatoes, 40; hens, 22; old roosters, 15@18; butter, 33; butterfat 42; eggs 30; sheep, 6@8; lambs, 9@11; hogs, 13@15; beef steers, 8; beef cows, 4; veal calves, 10@12; wool, 65@67.—R. B. C., Caro, June 21.

Oakland (N. C.)—Farmers are busy planting potatoes and beans. Most of it is finished. Cultivating corn is now in order. Corn is a fair stand here. About the usual amount of potatoes and beans are being planted. Wheat is showing up better than was thought possible in the spring. Oats and barley are coming along fine. I hear complaints of grass being short. It has been a good spring for clover seeding. A fair show for apples but no cherries or peaches. Potatoes have about all gone to market. There was no kick here on the sorting. We will have to go to haying in a short time. Most of the milk around here is shipped out. Prices offered at Clarkston June 15: Hay, \$18@20; beans, \$6; potatoes, 40@60; butterfat, 44; eggs, 30; wool, 55@67.—E. F., Clarkston, June 17.

Ogemaw (North)—Potatoes are about all planted in this part of the county. Beans and corn look a little sick since the wind-blow Tuesday and Wednesday. It was a regular sand storm. Peas are looking fine; with a little more rain we have prospects of a heavy yield of green peas for the canning factory. The potato market has raised some this week. The buyers at Hart are paying 90 cents a bushel for potatoes at this writing. The report was that on two days of this week they paid \$1.00.—W. W. A., Crystal Valley, June 15.

Lapeer (Southeast)—Weather very cool, showers have all gone around us the past week. Farmers are selling what hay they have to spare at a lowered price; wool also going to market freely. Some cattle moving with the price good. Prices offered at Imlay City, June 21: Wheat, \$1.95@2.05; oats, 65@70; hay, \$10@12; rye straw, \$6; beans, \$6.50@8.50; potatoes, 50; hens, 18@20; springers, 20@22; butter, 41; butterfat, 43; eggs, 33; sheep, 10; lambs, 10@13.50; hogs, 13@16.50; beef steers, 10@12; beef cows, 6@9; veal calves, 10@12; wool, 65.—C. A. B., Imlay City, June 22.

Cheboygan—Farmers are planting

late potatoes and cultivating corn. An unusually large acreage of potatoes is being planted but the acreage planted to beans is not so large as it was last year. Corn is very backward. Spring wheat and oats look fine but are very late. High lands are in need of rain. It is feared that the grasshopper pest will be a very serious one this year as the young hoppers are present in greater numbers than have ever been seen before. L. E. B., Conway, June 17.

Arenac (East)—Very dry but was somewhat relieved today by a nice shower. For past week we had warm days and frosty nights. Hay looks poor being too dry. Corn backward; sugar-beets fair; wheat and rye poor. Good acreage of beans planted; some cultivated, others finishing planting this week. Draft continues to take farm boys.—W. B. R., Twining, June 21.

Monroe (West Central)—We're having beautiful weather here, a little rain would help the corn and oats. Oats have started to head out but the straw is short and some fields look a little yellow. The early planted corn is looking fine; the late fields are very uneven and much in need of rain. The meadows are looking good but the hay is short. The alfalfa is all cut and a large part of it in the barn.—W. H. L., Dundee, June 17.

Antrim (Northeast)—Good crop weather and crops looking good. Some potatoes and buckwheat to be put in yet. Corn and beans being cultivated now. Not much road work being done because of the scarcity of men and teams. Wages are high. Some building being done. No rains for about three weeks.—G. A. D., Charlevoix, June 19.

Calhoun (Northeast)—Haying well started. It is a very light crop and will soon be made with this dry weather to aid in curing. Wheat and rye a fair crop; oats will be light. Corn and beans starting well; just a few late potatoes being planted. Frost on the 22 was bad on the low ground. Fruit prospects not very good. Cattle, hogs and wool about all the farmers are selling. Most of the farmers in this locality take in Camp Custer for their outing.—C. T. V., Albion, June 24.

Branch (North)—Farmers tending corn, planting beans, making hay, drawing gravel. Weather dry and cold. Soil too dry for corn. Farmers selling wool, some stock, still holding some beans. Farmers rebuilding some. Prices offered at Union City, June 21: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 65; hay \$10@15; beans, 6.60; potatoes, 60; butter, 35; butterfat, 40; eggs, 31; beef steers, 9; beef cows, 6; veal calves, 15½; wool, 67.—F. S., Union City, June 22.

Ingham (Central)—Very dry; no rain for several weeks. Corn is doing very well as it can be cultivated and the moisture held, but oats on most fields are at a standstill or going back. Much of the hay is very light. Early planted beans are up nice but some have laid in the ground for two weeks and not sprouted—too dry. Some haying is done; most will be done by the Fourth. Farmers are not selling much of anything at present. Help scarce and wages high. Prices offered at Mason, June 20: Wheat, \$2.00@2.05; corn, 1.80; oats, 75; rye, 1.50; timothy, 16; beans, 8; potatoes, 50; hens, 20; springers, 20; ducks, 20; butter, 40; eggs, 31; lambs, 16½; hogs, 16½; beef steers, 10@12; veal calves, 13.—C. I. M., Mason, June 22.

Calhoun (North Central)—Farmers are haying; hay is not mature but is dried up; very short. Corn is excellent. Barley never was better but I fear oats and beans will be a very short crop. Very dry and cold; we need rain badly; soil in corn fields in good conditions because farmers have done a lot of cultivating. There has been a very noticeable decrease in the supply of good horses and an increase in cattle in this locality in the last year. Sheep and hogs about normal. I cannot see what farmers have got to grumble about now. Prices at Bellevue, June 15: Wheat, 2.05; oats, 70; timothy, 12; beans, 8 cwt; hogs, 16; beef steers, 12; beef cows, 8; veal calves, 14; wool, 67.—G. R., Olivet, June 22.

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY



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mander in the Third Naval District is winning widespread approval.

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Missaukee (Central)—Farmers are sowing buckwheat, cultivating corn and beans. Beans are a poor stand. Weather is cold and dry. Corn is doing well but small. Barley, oats and meadows are drying up. Rain is needed badly. What late potatoes are up look good. Farmers are holding their cattle until about August to get them in better condition. Nothing being sold but cream. Butter is 32c; butterfat 41c and eggs 30c.—H. E. N., Cutch-eon, June 22.

Monroe (West Central)—We're having fine weather with cool nights; some reported frost in some parts of the county. Corn is looking good but is needing rain badly. Timothy meadows are thin on account of the drouth. Strawberries were a light crop, raspberries will be a light crop if it does not rain soon. Early potatoes are drying up; late ones look good yet.—W. H. L., Dundee, June 24.

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We have a special grade of kiln dried corn that we can offer as low as \$1.25 bushel (\$46.40 ton) F. O. B. Jackson in any quantity desired. Bags charged extra 20c each with same refund when returned. Corn guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Mail check for your summer supply.

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FARMS AND FARM LANDS

FARMS FOR SALE—In Arenac county. Geo. L. Smith, Sterling, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

FORDS CAN BURN HALF COAL OIL, or Cheapest Gasoline, using our 1918 Carburetor; 34 miles per gallon guaranteed. Easy starting. Great power increase. Attach it yourself. Big profit selling for us. 30 days trial. Money back Guarantee. Styles to fit any automobile. Air-Friction Carburetor Company, 559 Madison Street, Dayton, Ohio.

FOR SALE: 12-25 Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor in good shape. Used two seasons. Good reason for selling. Price \$500.00. Excellent kerosene burner. Milo Cook, Cassopolis, Michigan

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—Widow lady good housekeeper for family of two, man and son fifteen, country woman about forty-five preferred. Would not object to one child. Write box 47, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.



LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE

BEEF PRODUCTION BREEDING PROBLEMS



USE CARE IN FITTING CATTLE FOR SHOW RING

The object of fitting cattle for the show ring is to have them appear before the judge to the best advantage possible. The expert showman aims to hide, as much as possible, objectionable features of the animal, and at the same time have the good qualities stand out conspicuously by proper trimming, grooming, etc. An animal worthy of the show ring will get a better consideration if properly groomed than if it is shown in the rough. Another important factor in showing cattle is to have them well halter-broken so that they will lead and stand well in the show ring. Prizes and even proper consideration may sometimes be lost by not having the animal so well trained that it can be handled with ease.

Of course, animals intended for the show ring would be kept reasonably clean all the time, but special preparation should begin at least a month or six weeks before entering the show circuit.

For trimming the feet of cattle the following tools are necessary: A chisel, pinchers, jack-knife, farrier's knife and a rasp. The feet should be kept trimmed, the soles carefully pared out, so the animal can walk naturally and stand squarely on them. Occasionally cattle come into the show ring with feet having a sled runner shape. Nothing looks worse. Animals that are accustomed to being handled do not object to having their feet trimmed. When the rough edges are being cut off with the chisel or pinchers great care should be exercised not to cut off too much at a time. If you cut too deep you may reach the sensitive part of the foot and the animal may go lame. Use the rasp to smoothen the horn of the foot and give it the proper shape or balance. By means of the farrier's knife trim out the loose, scraggly portions of the sole, always with great care.

TRIMMING THE FEET

A chute is sometimes necessary in which to put the animals that object to having their feet trimmed. To trim the hind feet of cattle buckle a strap with a rope attached by means of a ring, around the leg, at a suitable place, raise it about the level of the knee and work rapidly. Have all tools within easy reach. For trimming the front feet simply raise up the foot, or if the animal will not hold well, provide a padded block upon which the bended knee can rest then proceed. Care should be taken not to trim the foot too closely. Take off enough and no more.

If the animal has horns, the rough, scaly portions can be partly removed with a sharp knife. Don't cut too deep. Take off a small portion at a time. A fine rasp is a handy tool to take off the ridges, and give the horn its natural shape. A piece of glass gives excellent results for scraping the horn. Be careful to see that the horn is uniformly smooth. To put on this smooth surface use a fine grade of emery paper. After the horn has been pared down uniformly smooth, it should be polished by applying linseed oil. Use a woollen rag about four drawing the ends back and forth. A high polish can be secured this way. The work of trimming and polishing the horns does not have much to do with the animal's ability to win in the show ring, but it adds greatly to the appearance of the head, which factor is recognized as becoming more and more desirable.

GROOM EVERY DAY

Animals intended for the show circuit should receive some grooming every day. Grooming alone will not put on a nice mellow skin. Most of it must be done through the feed box but to get the skin just right a good deal of elbow force must be applied. At about four or five weeks before showing begin to increase the grooming. Effective work can not be done without good tools. A heavy hair comb, stiff back curry comb, spring curry comb and a couple of good brushes are required. We aim to keep the skin clean and free from

scurf by giving the animal a bath whenever it is necessary. The best results can be secured when the temperature of the water is most agreeable to the animal.

THOROUGH CLEANING ESSENTIAL

Scrub the skin thoroughly with plenty of water and tar soap. After scrubbing be sure to wash the hair free from soap. Soapy hair when dry appears lifeless and harsh. The entire body of the animal should be thoroughly washed, no part being neglected. The skin of the animal should be cleaned daily with great care. Grooming can be accomplished more easily and more effectively if the bed is carefully made each night. This is very important.

In showing some breeds the hair is sometimes clipped about the head, ears, legs and feet. To do a good job one must be an expert with the clippers and the shears. For the best appearance the hair should be clipped so that the surface will be uniformly smooth and entirely free from unsightly depressions, nicks, etc. A new hand should practice on several animals not intended for show before attempting to work on a show animal. Then before clipping the head, ears or legs, study the animal carefully to ascertain just how much work should be done to bring out the best appearance possible. The coats of show animals are often curled, but the kind of finish required depends on the individual. Some coats look better curled and some do not. The very best judgment of the showman should be exercised in this respect. The curling of the hair must be well done; if it is not properly done the hair will look better if left smooth. Curling the hair may partially cover up some of the minor defects seen upon the surface of the animal. This helps to a considerable extent to improve the general appearance of some animals. If the animal smoothly and uniformly covered with flesh it is best to leave the hair smooth.

After the animal has been fitted it is a good practice to stand away about the distance the judge usually takes, to scrutinize it carefully from every possible angle to ascertain if any improvement can be made.

The man who is going to show an animal in the ring can always do better by studying its nature and individual characteristics for several weeks before the time of showing. Among a carload of show cattle which the writer assisted in fitting and showing at the 1913 International there was one steer that would not allow a stranger to attend it. By skillfully working with this animal four weeks before the show we were able to have it moved from the tenth up to the third place in the ring.—J. W. Schwab, Purdue Experiment Station.

SCOURS IN CALVES TO BE CONTROLLED IN FEEDING

The practice of allowing calves to remain with their dams until large enough for weaning has been proved unprofitable where there is a market for milk or butterfat. Consequently most farmers who sell the product of their cows have adopted hand feeding for raising calves. The economy of this practice goes unchallenged, but there is constant danger of causing digestive troubles in the calf.

The digestive organs of the young calf are adjusted to receive warm milk direct from the udder in small quantities at short intervals. Of course, it is impractical to imitate such conditions when feeding by hand but they should be duplicated as nearly as possible to avoid scours. Prevention, says M. H. Fohrman of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, is the best means of control. Overfeeding, irregular feeding, dirty pails cold milk, sour milk or old milk will cause trouble. These, however, can be avoided.

Constant vigilance is the price of healthy calves, and the feeder must

always be on the lookout for indications of scouring. At the first indication of disease he should effect a quick cure, before the condition becomes chronic. Where calves are fed from the pail, it is easy for the feeder to watch tails and hocks for indications of scouring. As soon as trouble is detected, the feed of the calf should be reduced at least one-half. Administer a dose of castor oil in warm milk by means of a small drenching bottle. This will tend to remove all irritating substances from the bowels. Feed should then be gradually restored to the normal amount, and formaldehyde solution should be added to the milk at the rate of one teaspoonful per pound of milk fed. This formaldehyde solution should be made up as follows: One part of formalin (40 per cent solution of formaldehyde) to thirty-one parts of water. If prompt improvement does not follow this treatment, repeat the dose of castor oil, and accompany it with another reduction of feed.

The most critical periods in the life of the young calf are at the age of four to six weeks, when the feed is changed from whole to skim milk, and six to ten weeks, when the calf is beginning to eat hay and grain.

Calves are always greedy and for this reason over-feeding should be avoided. This is true particularly when alfalfa hay is being fed, as it is exceedingly palatable, and the animal is apt to gorge itself beyond the capacity of its digestive ability.

PRODUCED PORK FOR \$11 PER HUNDRED POUNDS

Luther Dawson, a Johnson county, Missouri farmer and stock raiser, conducted a feeding test on his farm last winter to determine the cost of pork production under farm conditions. He has a sow which farrowed a litter of ten pigs August 26, 1917. Six were males. Three of the females were selected for breeding. Mr. Dawson weighed the seven pigs January 15, 1918, and placed them in a closed pen. The seven pigs were fed for market. F. A. Gougler, county agent, and W. H. Rusk, specialist in animal husbandry for the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, visited Mr. Dawson's farm April 2 and weighed the pigs. According to Mr. Dawson's figures, the pigs had consumed 5260 ears of No. 2 corn during the 77 days in which they were on feed. The pigs received 60 ears of corn a day during the first 30 days, 70 a day during the next 30, and 80 a day during the next 17 days. The total amount of corn is estimated at 62.2 bushels. Tankage was supplied from a self feeder, and the pigs consumed 160 pounds. In addition to the corn and tankage they received 4½ pounds of shorts mixed with 2 gallons skim milk and water each day.

The total amount of feed consumed, at market prices, was worth, according to Mr. Dawson's figures, \$125.45. This amount was distributed among the different feeds as follows: 62.2 bushels No. 2 corn at \$1.50 per bushel, \$93.30; 160 pounds tankage at \$100 per ton, \$8.00; 350 pounds shorts at \$2.50 a hundred, \$8.75; 150 gallons skim milk at 10 cents a gallon, \$15.40. The initial weight of the 7 pigs 510 pounds, and the final weight was 1650. The total gain of the 7 head was 1140 pounds. The barrows made an average daily gain of 2.23 pounds, and the sow 1.43 pounds.

These figures indicate that Mr. Dawson, even at these high prices of feed, produced pork at a cost of \$11 a hundred, under dry lot conditions. He sold the hogs April 3 for \$16.75 a hundred and they weighed 1640 pounds at Warrensburg that day.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HOMESTEAD FARMS

HOLSTEINS—A herd of 50 Holsteins, headed by the Bull, King Zerma Alcartra Pontiac, son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50,000 bull.

Family of four, Tatty Topsy Dawn, four year old Dam and three Daughters from this herd, is for sale. Also other Cows and Heifers.

Several young Bulls sired by King Zerma Alcartra Pontiac, are for sale. These Holsteins are one of the very best herds in Michigan. Dams have high milk and butter records.

We ask the readers of Business Farming to write us, stating just what is wanted, and we will send descriptions and photographs.

Homestead Farms is a co-operative work, founded on a federation of interests.

HOMESTEAD FARMS,
Bloomington, Michigan

'Top-Notch'
HOLSTEINS

The young bulls we have for sale are backed up by many generations of large producers. Buy one of these bulls, and give your herd a "push." Full descriptions, prices, etc. on request.

McPherson Farms Co.
Howell, Mich.

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.
Breeder of purebred

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Young bulls for sale from A. E. O. Cows with creditable records.

Bull Calves

sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL 6 months old, grandson of Hengerveld De Kol, sired by Johan Hengerveld Lad who has 61 A. R. O. daughters. Dam is an 18 lb. 3 yr. old granddaughter of King Segis who has a sister that recently made 33 lbs. butter in 7 days as a 4 yr. old. This calf is light in color, well grown and a splendid individual. Price \$100. Write for photo and pedigree. L. C. Ketzler, Flint, Michigan.

We want these Registered Holstein Bulls to head Grade Herds

Korndyke Clothilde of Serridale, Born June 24, 1917. Price \$100.
Korndyke Ormsby of Serridale, Born Sept. 19, 1917. Price \$85.
Prices f. o. b. Oscoda, Mich.
SERRIDALE FARMS
Oscoda, Michigan

One Car-load Registered Holsteins

Yearlings sired by 30 pound bull and from heavy-producing cows. Also some choice Duroc open gilts.

J. Hubert Brown, Byron, Michigan.

YEARLING DAUGHTER of Maplecrest De Kol Hortoy whose dam is a 30-lb. cow, 30 days, 120 lbs., a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, four daughters with year records over 1,000 lbs. Dam—Young Hazel De Kol, 7 day record 49.4 lbs. milk, 19.67 lbs. butter. Heifer well marked, good individual, price \$200. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Mich.

HICKORY GROVE STOCK FARM Offers for immediate sale 12 daughters of King Hengerveld Palmyra Fayne bred to Mutual Pontiac Lad. All of the cows in this herd are strong in the blood of Maplecrest and Pontiac Aggie Korndyke. We can always furnish carloads of pure bred and grade cows.
D. Owen Taft, Route 1, Oak Grove, Mich.

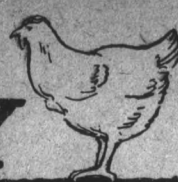
WOLVERINE STOCK FARM

Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Battle Creek, Michigan. Senior Herd Sire, Judge Walker Pieterje whose first five dams are 30 lb. cows. Young bulls for sale, from daughters of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby.

CHOICE REGISTERED STOCK

PERCHERONS,
HOLSTEINS,
SHROPSHIRE,
ANGUS,
DUROCS.

DORR D. BUELL, ELMIRA, MICH.
R. F. D. No. 1

BREEDERS
DIRECTORY

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Holstein Heifers

The cows and bulls advertised have been sold. I have 6 or 8 registered Holstein heifers from heavy producing dams, 3 mos. to 2 years old at \$125 apiece.

ROBIN CARR
FOWLERVILLE, MICHIGAN

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now looking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with creditable records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Sires dams average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 das. 145.93 lbs. 30 das. testing 5.52% fat. Dams good A. R. backing. Calves nice straight fellows ¾ white. Price \$65.00 each while they last. Herd tuberculosis tested annually.
Boardman Farms, Jackson, Michigan.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Under the present labor conditions I feel the necessity of reducing my herd. Would sell a few bred females or a few to freshen this spring. These cows are all with calf to a 30-pound bull. J. Fred Smith, Byron, Michigan

SUNNY PLAINS HOLSTEINS

Purebred Holstein bulls, 7 months old and younger. Korndyke and Canary breeding. From A. R. O. dams with good records. Choice individuals. Also a few females for sale. Right prices. Arwin Killinger, Fowlerville, Michigan, Phone. 58F15.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, eight months old for sale. M. A. C. bred sire. Dam has junior 3 yr. record of 407 lbs. of milk; butter 16.64 lbs. Perfect udder. Fine individual. Better than 12,000 lbs. of milk yearly. Price \$85 at once.
C. L. HULETT & SONS, Okemos, Mich.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein Show Bull, service age; Pontiac Korndyke breeding. Price right. John A. Rinke, Warren, Michigan.

SHORTHORN

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, Secretary Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Pure Bred Shorthorns and O. I. C. pigs. Young bulls \$100 to \$125 each; pigs \$12 at weaning time. Ray Warner, R. No. 3, Box 52, Almont, Michigan.

GUERNSEY

GUERNSEYS for sale.—One registered Yearling Guernsey Bull, also one Bull calf for sale. H. F. Nelson, R. No. 1, McBrides, Michigan.



100 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 100
A herd of high producing females from the breed's best families. Herd headed by Dutchland Colantha Winana Lad 114067, Senior and Grand Champion Bull at Michigan State Fair 1917. Junior sire Maplecrest Application Pontiac 132652 a 35.16 son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and whose dam and ¾ sister hold 6th and 7th highest yearly butter records. Sons of these great sires up to 15 months old for sale. Prices and pedigrees on application.
R. BRUCE McPHERSON, HOWELL, MICH.

IF YOU ARE really in the farming business in Michigan for PROFIT, if you're tired of letting someone else run the business for YOU, if you want to keep posted on what's going on in Lansing, Washington, and in the markets where YOUR crops are sold—CLIP THIS COUPON—put your address on it, pin a dollar bill to it and

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For the one dollar bill attached send your weekly for one year to:—

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Remarks

This may be your last opportunity for some time to subscribe for the weekly that the farmers all over Michigan are talking about; we've only a few local agents, don't depend on one getting to you, USE THIS COUPON TO-DAY!

FOR SALE

Two Registered Guernsey Bulls,
7 months old.

R. B. JACKSON
"RUDGATE FARM"

BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

GUERNSEYS WE HAVE A FEW Heifers and cows for sale, also a number of well bred young bulls—write for breeding. Village Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan.

HEREFORD

250 STEERS FOR SALE

Ones, twos, threes, Herefords, Angus and Shorthorns. 600 to 1200 lbs. Choice quality sorted to size, age and breed. In car lots. Write your wants. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

Herefords 8 bull calves Prince Donald and Farmer Breeding. ALLEN BROS., Paw Paw, Mich.

HARWOOD HEREFORDS
Yearling bulls and a few heifers from choice bred cows.
Jay Harwood, R. No. 3, Ionia, Mich.

JERSEY

FOR SALE or Exchange. One thoroughbred, unregistered Jersey Bull calf. Solid color. Black points.
David E. Burns, Beulah, Michigan.

HORSES

SHETLAND PONIES

SHETLAND PONIES For Sale. Write for description & prices. Mark B. Curdy, Howell, Mich.

HOGS

O. I. C.

Bred Gilts
and
Serviceable Boars
J. Carl Jewett, Mason, Mich.

LARGE TYPE O. I. C.

Spring pigs pairs and trios. Gilts bred for fall farrow, at prices that will please.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM
Monroe, Mich.

YOUNG O. I. C. sows of fine quality. Boars and bred sows all sold. Floyd H. Banister, Springport, Michigan.

CHOICE O. I. C.s

Spring pigs, either sex, \$12. Offer good for two weeks. M. L. Vodden, Swartz Creek, Michigan.

DUROC

50 DUROC SOWS AND GILTS for fall litters bred to Orions Fancy King 83857, the biggest pig of his age ever shown at the International. 1 mile northeast of town. Visitors welcome 7 days in week.
Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Michigan.

PEACH HILL FARM. Registered Duroc Jersey bred gilts, spring pigs and service boars.

INWOOD BROS.,
Romeo, Michigan.

DUROC JERSEYS Bred Sows all sold. 1 yearling boar sired to Brookwater Tippy Orion and out of a Brookwater Cherry King dam, also spring pigs. Best of blood lines and splendid individuals. L. J. UNDERHILL, Salem, Michigan.

POLAND CHINA

BIG TYPE P. C. FALL SOWS bred for July and August farrow. Weigh 250 lbs. Spring pigs. Call or write E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Michigan.

HAMPSHIRE

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS now ready. A bargain in boar pigs. John W. Snyder, R. No. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE

SHROPSHIRE.—Some fine yearling Rams and Ram Lambs, one 3 yr. old. Farmers' price, Dan Booher, R. No. 4, Ewart, Michigan.

FOR AUGUST DELIVERY 50 Registered Shropshire Yearling ewes and 30 Registered Yearling Rams of extra quality and breeding. Flock established 1890. C. Lemen, Dexter, Michigan.

DELAINE

SMALL flock of choice recorded Delaine ewes for sale. Will sell in lots to suit. John Brown, R. 1, Blanchard, Mich.

POULTRY

WYANDOTTE

SILVER, GOLDEN and WHITE Wyandottes of quality, fine large cockerels, \$3.00 each. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Clarence Browning, R. No. 2, Portland, Michigan.

LEGHORN

30,000 Fine, strong, vigorous chicks for June and July delivery. White Leghorns now at \$10 a 100; \$5 for 50. Finest stock in the country. Prompt shipment by mail. We guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Order direct. Catalog. Holland Hatchery, Holland, Mich., R. 7.

WE HAVE THEM

If you want Leghorns that will pay for their feed a dozen times over, write us. We have eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock, hens and pullets only. **HILL CREST POULTRY FARM,** Ypsilanti, Michigan.

PROFITABLE BUFF LEGHORNS—We have twenty pens of especially mated Single Comb Buffs that are not only mated for exhibition but, above all, for profitable egg production. Eggs at very reasonable price. Our list will interest you—please ask for it. Village Farms, Grass Lake, Michigan.

PLYMOUTH ROCK

BARRED ROCKS The farmer's kind. Eight years of careful breeding, large, heavy-laying fowls. Eggs \$5 for 50; \$10 for 120. Chas. I. Cook, Fowlerville, Michigan.

CHICKS

BABY CHICKS

YOUNG'S Strain Heavy Laying Single Comb White Leghorns.

50 chicks \$4.95
100 chicks 9.85

By mail prepaid.

Order direct from ad. Immediate shipments.

WOLVERINE CHICKERY

711 Delaware St. S.E.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHICKS

We ship thousands each season, different varieties, booklet and testimonials, stamp appreciated. Freeport Hatchery, Box 10, Freeport, Michigan.

Day Old Chicks from our Bred-to-Lay Ferris and Youngs strain, \$10 per 100; from our Thompson strain of Barred Rocks, \$15 per 100. Russell Poultry Ranch, Petersburg, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

PLYMOUTH ROCK

Barred Rock Eggs From strain with records to 290 eggs per year. \$2.00 per 15 Prepaid by parcel post. Circular free. Fred Astling, Constantine, Michigan.

ORRINGTON

CHAMPION Black and Buff Orpingtons. Stock and hatching eggs for sale. James A. Daley, Mohawk, Mich.

TO AUTOMOBILE OWNERS

WHO ARE OR WHO WILL SOON BE INSURED IN THE CITIZENS MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HOWELL, MICHIGAN

An Important Message from the Secretary:-

MEMBERS of a mutual company save many thousand dollars each year, as they are assessed once each year and by paying promptly to the treasurer, it saves many thousand dollars that would otherwise be paid out for collection fees.

A mutual company is safe because under the law passed by the last legislature, assessments are a lien upon the property insured. A man who is responsible is therefore not held for the part which should be paid by his neighbor.

From Detroit News
of June 6th, 1918

ONE AUTO IN SIX IS INSURED AGAINST ACCIDENTAL INJURY TO OTHER CARS

The automobile owners of the United States, says the Journal of Commerce, are experiencing steadily increasing losses through the ownership and operation of their cars. The amount of this loss in the year 1917 has been tabulated, and reaches the astounding figure of \$116,000,000. This is an astonishing figure and, it is regrettable to state, is largely due to carelessness of both the automobilist and the general public. These figures are extremely interesting as to the analysis of the causes which produce such waste. The figures compiled for 1917 show the following salient facts:

No. autos in use Dec. 31, 1917.....	5,000,000
No. insured for public liability.....	800,000
Losses paid under liability policies.....	\$14,000,000
Estimated liability losses of uninsured owners.....	\$50,000,000
Property damage and collision losses on insured automobiles.....	\$50,200,000
Estimated property damage and collision losses on uninsured automobiles.....	\$20,000,000
Fire and theft losses on insured automobiles.....	\$13,700,000
Estimated fire and theft losses on uninsured automobiles.....	\$13,700,000
Total insured losses in 1917.....	\$32,300,000
Total uninsured losses in 1917, estimated.....	\$83,700,000

WASTE IS EXCESSIVE

Recognizing that the above losses represent too great a waste, there has been a movement inaugurated to bring about a reduction of these losses, a considerable percentage of which are held to be preventable.

The waste represented in the above figures is held by some to be preventable possibly to the extent of 70 per cent if proper precautions are taken. It is astonishing to note that only about one-sixth of the cars in operation are insured against liability on account of injury to others. This is explained on the theory that while cars in the eastern centers are generally insured, in the west and in the rural sections that is not the practice.

RATES HAVE ADVANCED

It is also regrettably stated that in cases where the owner of a car has little or no property which might be attached if judgment were rendered against him, he rarely goes to the expense of insuring that liability. This phase of the automobile loss, which is one of the most important ones, the risk of life and limb of others through recklessness or indifference, has already been brought to the attention of legislatures in the suggestion that licenses to operate an automobile only be granted where the owner has taken out liability insurance to protect the public.

The property damage and collision losses, both insured and uninsured, are to a very great extent preventable by following out the ordinary rules of caution and observance of the rights of others.

Brokers, agents and their clients have been prone to complain of the sharp advance in automobile insurance rates, but this advance appears to have been justified by the 1917 loss figures. A notional campaign of safety education, safety for both the motoring and non-motoring public, which will do much toward reducing the number of automobile accidents.

The policy provides that if the assessments are not paid within sixty days, the insurance becomes suspended and the member entitled to no benefit until after date of payment.

The total loss to the uninsured in the United States in 1917 was \$83,700,000.

The wise man will pay his insurance promptly and keep his policy in good standing.

The policy is not transferable from one man to another, as the Company will not insure those engaged in the livery business or those who live in the City of Detroit or Grand Rapids. The member can have his policy transferred upon the sale of the car to a new car. In case the new car is of greater horsepower, the policy should be sent in and the extra horsepower paid for.

The Company being mutual, the policy is continuous during the life of the corporation. Each member is called upon to pay an assessment twelve months from the date of application or the last assessment.

The Company is run in a conservative manner.

The liability claims take time to settle, and the law provides for a reasonable surplus.

W. E. ROBB,
SECRETARY

Howell, Mich., June 20, 1918



"Only a man of unlimited means can afford to drive an automobile in Michigan without Liability Insurance!"—ask your lawyer or banker if this is not true.